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TION SALES POMEROY & CO.

Pawnbroker. tores, 78 and 80 Randolph-st., 8. at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., EMED PLEDGES

atches, Vatches, amonds, Jewelry. Gold Chains, Pistols, Goods. RLISON, POMEROY & CO. ar Friday's Sale, OR SUITS,

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E TWO-STORY USE AND BARN, 7 Forest-av.,

LOT 20X100. T. Sale on premises, MON-2 o'clock p. m. Terms, 14 cash, 3 years at 7 per cent. a entire NITURE

N, POMEROY & CO., Auctra. BUTTERS & CO. MEDIUM FURNITURE.

and Glassware, ths, Chromos, Piano Fortes HURSDAY TRADE SALE. WOOLENS, CLOTHING, NING. Aug. 9, at 9:30 o'clock, 5 Auction Rooms, second floor. always find good and salable goods

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from Brick Houses, south front,
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ure, Carpets, &c., &c.

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eam Sugar Refinery LIC AUCTION.

dof trist to the undersigned sold by Public Auction, at the man of the state of the

HUNT & CO.,

WATAIN'S GLEN, N. Y. Terms, 82 to 83 per day. Appaintments Al. Bus free. Send for circular and magnite of water. G. 8 FROST, Proprietor. CARPETS, ALL KIJDS

11

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FRED'K DE BARY & CO.,

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE

National Life Insurance Co

OF U. S. OF A.

By virtue of an order from the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the undersigned, as Receiver of the Republic Life-insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., offers for sale and hereby invites, to thirty days, proposals for the purchase in lots of any amount, of 10,000 thares of the capital stock of the National Life-insurance Company of U. S. of A. (par value \$100 per share), being the whole capital stock of said Company, now and for many years in successful operation, and one of the principal assets of the Republic Life-insurance Company. All proposals to be in sealed envelopers marked, "Proposals for Capital Stock," and addressed to the undersigned to be submitted by him unopened to the Court for its action at the end of the thirty days, or as soon thereafter as practicable. SAMUEL D. WARD. Receiver Rep. Life-ins. Co., 157 LaSale-st. Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1877.

7 PER CENT.

We now have money to loan at 7 per cent on im-roved city real estate.

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LANDS AND LOANS.

Mortgage Loans at 7 to 10 per cent interest. Fi ale: Choice Residence in Highland Park; 5 to 10 acr near Sixty-seventh and Halsted-sts., and Residence at

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BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS STLVERMAN

Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,

Has money to loan on Real Estate, Produce and Provision, City and County Orders, and Mercantile Paper,

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REMOVAL.

Owing to Removal to

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Propose to Close Out my Entire

Stock of

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

Fixtures for sale, and Store to Rent. Best location in the city.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Will meet you Saturday at the Library.

The Excursion Will Go.

We have already received so many applications for the keis for the Excursion Round the Lakes on the Steamer John Sherman, that we are convinced it will be a grand success, and 'shall beids the delivery and sale of tickets to-day. Those who have already applied should procure their tickets at once, as we cannot reserve piaces on our list. Those who have not applied should do so 'immediately, as we expect to close the sale of tickets Saurday night, Cali on or address. THE COMMITTEE, 77 State-st., Chicago.

ONLY SIX DAYS MORE!

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136 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES; JEWELRY, CLOCKS,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

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VOLUME XXXII.

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Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, and An
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Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatlantic line sailing under the American Figs. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia and Wednesday from Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE, Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Satting ever twelve days, atternately from PHILADELPHIA mad NEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWERF Drafts in amounts to suit.

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New York and Glasgow:

BOLIVIA, Aug. 11, 7 am | ETRIOFIA, Aug. 25, 6 am CALPOR'A, Aug. 15, 10m | Victorial Sept. 1, 11 am New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderty. Cabins, 855 to 880. Intermediate, \$35; steerage, \$23. New York to Southampton and London:

ALSATIA, Aug. 18, 1 p. m [E.JYSIA, Sept. 1, 11 a.m. Cabins \$55, to \$70; Steerage, \$28.

Drafts is aged for any amount at current rajes.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 93 Washington-st. STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF VINGEN A. TBURGAY, AUG. 9
STATE OF VINGEN A. TBURGAY, AUG. 28
Catins, SQL 865 and \$70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at rainced rates, currency. Second Cabin, \$45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Sterner, \$28. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

124 Washington-St., Chicago. North German Lloyd.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct. ORNWALL, Scamper. Tuesday, Aug. 14
SOMERSET, Western. Tuesday, Aug. 28
Catinnasage, 570; Intermediate, 845; Steerage 830,
Retter, rickete at invocable ta.es. Prepaid Steerage
outliestes, 526. A. Phyly to WA. F. WHITE,
Of Clari-55., Michigan Central Railroad.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

SPAIN. Aug. 18, 12 m. | EGYPT, Sept 1, 10:30 am
ENGLAND, Aug. 25, 6 a. m. | ITALY, Sept 28, 3 p. m. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK, Aug. 13, 9a. m.; CANADA, Aug. 23, 3 p. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, \$23, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LAICSON, 4 South Clark-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British
Ports. Lowest Prices.
Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner
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P. H. DU VERNET. General Western Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE. Carrying the Mail, between NEW YORK and LIVER FUOL. Apply at Company's office, 48 South Clarket ALPRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agont Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

PROPOSALS.

Government.

Every bld must be accompanied by a certified check of draff, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be held by him until the execution of the contract, upon some United States Depository. Which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum of the amount of the proposal: and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fall to promptly enter into contract, or to furnish a sufficient bond therewith; otherwise to be refurated to the bidder.

an a summent bond increment, other wise and color of sound wheat, of four must be fresh ground, of sound wheat, of four must be fresh ground, of sound wheat, of the first summer of the fresh f

guinnes, reaswed.

Wheat must be of the fall crop, sound, dry, and
to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.

Cilvered in strong gunnles, resewed.

Sugarmats be packed in barrels, full head-lined,
salt must be dry and packed in barrels ready for
lest.

ENDS 15th OF THIS MONTH.
Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Autumn styles issued. EDWARD ELY & C.O.,
Artistic Tallors, Wahash-av. cor. Monroe. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1877.

Scaled proposals, indorsed "Proposals for flour, form," etc. (as the base may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, care Maj. W. B. Hughes, Q. M. U. S. A. Sloux (Lity, Ia., will be received until 12 m. of Wednesday, Aug. 22, 1877, for trumishing as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Sloux City, St. Paul, or Yankton, the following supplies for the Indian service, v12:

2.670,000 pounds of flour.

2.50,000 pounds of sorn.

200,000 pounds of salt.

250,000 pounds of the salt lineary, farming mainths supplies, hardware, stationery, farming salt salt of the salt lineary, farming salt Keep's Jeans and Drawers.

Very best quality, 50c per pair. 173 E. Madison-st. NATATORIAL. CHICAGO NATATORIUM.

SWIMMING SCHOOL, MICHIGAN-AV. COR. JACKSON-ST. This institution is now completed in all its details, and open to the public. It is the largest, the most perfect, and most elegant establishment of the kind in the United States, and as a "Swimming School" can compete with any in existence anywhere. Ladies' hours from 9:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m. until further notice. For particulars conferwith the undersigned p. m. uptil further accepted with the undersigned.
. WM. A. JANSEN, M. D., Manager.

New York State Dried Apples. Two hundred barrels prime for sale by
DAVID W. LEWIS & CO.,
85 & 87 Broad-st., N. Y.

SHIRTS. Our Improved SHIRTS have no superior, either in quality, workmanship, or fit. Wamsutta and 2100 all-linen bosom and neckband out of stock, \$1.75, or \$20 per dozen. ELDREDGE & CO., 55 Washington-st.



Fine Spectacies suited to all sights on scientific prin-figles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-copes, Baroincters, &c. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY SIX DAYS MORE! 20 PER CT. DISCOUNT ENDS 15th OF THIS MONTH.

Our Fall and Winter Goods daily arriving, and Angumn styles assued.

EDWARD ELY & CO.

Artistic Tailors, Wabsels-av. cor. Monroe.

eveling 25 per cent.

A Joint and several bond, in the full amount of the contract, duly expected, with two or more suretles, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract and all is particulars, must accompany the same. The sufficiency of the suretles must be evidenced by their additions to the value of their property.

As contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be rible for assigned to, or filled by, any other party, without the written consent of the Secretary of the interior.

J. Q. SMITH, Commissioner. GRATES AND MANTELS. GRAILS Plain. Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMMET NOW STATE-OF.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877. WAR'S CHANCES.

The Russians Again Suffer a Severe Defeat in Mineral Water, Bulgaria.

Battle Between the Grand HIGHLY EFFERVESCENT. DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE. "A delightful beverage Duke Nicholas and Os-DR. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND. "Far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other."

DR. ALFRED L. LOOMIS. "Most grateful and man Pasha.

refreshing."

DR. R. OGDEN DOREMUS. "Absolutely pure and wholesome; superior to all for daily use: free from all the objections urged against Croton and artificially aerated waters."

PROF. WANKLYN, London, Eng. "Impregnated only with its own gas."

DR. E. R. PEASLEE. "Useful and very agreeable." The Turks, as Usual Heretofore, Have the Choice of Position.

ble."

DR. AUSTIN FLINT, DR. F. N. OTIS.

"Healthful, and well suited for Dyspepsils, and cases of acute disease."

DR. JAMES R. WOOD. "Mildly antacld; agrees well with dyspeptics, and where there is a gouty-distinction." And the Attacking Invaders Are Mown Down in Great dialhesis."

DR. PORDYCE BARKER. "By far the most agreeable, alone or mixed with wine, useful in Catarris of Stomach or Bladder, and in Gout."

DR. J. MARION SIMS. "Not only a luxury but Numbers.

To be had of all Wine Merchants. Grocers, Drug-gists, and Mineral Water Dealers throughout the United States, and wholesale of Gen. Gourka Retreating from His Position in the Shipka Pass.

> His Intention Being, It Is Supposed, to Fall Back on Tirnova.

Seventy Thousand Russian Troops Now Concentrated at Plevna.

The Portresses at Gallipoli to Be Greatly Strengthened.

Austria Will Not Oppose Declaration of War by Servia.

An Important Battle Believed to Be Imminent in Armenia.

Prophetic Prognostications of Events Liable to Occur in Bulgaria.

Millions Destitute and Thousands Dying

of Starvation in India. ANOTHER BATTLE.

THE RUSSIANS SAID TO BE THE LOSERS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribuns.] LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SALISBURY STREET, W. C., Aug. 9-4 a. m .-Osman Pasha is reported to have once more beaten his determined foe, and to have again shown that he knows how to choose effective positions and force his opponent to take the offessive. As the Russians could not or would not oblige him to be an assailant, the exigencies of the situation compelled them to strike at ever encountered in Bulgaria. Accordingly. the Grand Duke spent several days in work concentrating the army, which seemed sufficent for the enterprise thrust on him, and Tuesday he directed the gallant troops

AGAIN TO ADVANCE upon the Ottoman position. The scene was no longer in front of Plevna. For some reason, perhaps to guard against a flank movement on the left from Nikopolis, Osman Pasha took up new ground. His cavalry was sent well to the front, and had acquired the priceless information that the enemy was gathering to a head, intent on effecting his ruin, and he thought fit to move his army closer to Loftcha, so as to hold back his left, cover the road to Sofia, and edge away nearer the

Balkan passes. A NEW AND SUITABLE FIGHTING POSITION was found near the village of Vladina, on a spur of the mountain ridge running south-west and northeast, and lying between the Osma and the Vid. Seated on hills, his right was protected by the rapid Osma and the town of Loftcha, and his left was so disposed and intrenched as rendered a turning movement perilous if not impracticable. Here he calmly awaited the Russian onslaught, feeling doubtless confident that his valorous soldiers would enable him to repeat his previous ex-

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Osman Pasha telegraphs from Plevna that eight battalions of Russian infantry and eight squadrons of cavalry attacked Lovatz on Tuessquadrons of cavary attacked Lovatz on Tues-day. The garrison at Lovatz, having been rein-forced by five battalions of infantry and some cavalry from Plevna, repulsed the Russians, who lost 300 killed and 600 wounded. PLEVNA.
BUCHAREST, Aug. 8.—The Russian troops

BUCHAREST, Aug. 5.—1ne Russian troops around Pievna have been reinforced, and now number 70,000. The Roumanian army, numbering 25,000, now passing continually to Nikopolis, will form the extreme right of this force. THE TURKS REPULSED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Various specials state that on Aug. 6 5,000 Turkish cavalry attacked the on Aug. 6 5,000 Turkish cavalry attacked the Russians between Lascar, a village near Plevna, and the River Russias. The Russians who occupied the fortified line, and who now outnumber the Turks, repulsed them without difficulty, but made no attempt to follow, as the Grand Duke Nicholas does not wish to waste the energy of his troops in a partial

The Porte has informed the English Embassy that after two days' hard fighting at Lovatz the lussians suffered a severe defeat. FIGHT NEAR BASGRAD.

Two regiments of Russian cavalry and a bat-tation of infantry have been repulsed in two vas bloody on both sides. THE CZAR.

PARIS, Aug. 8.-The Journal des Debats an nounces that the Czar has just recrossed the

GENERAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 8.—Orders have been received at Suez to prepare immediately for serv-ice; all available steamers. Four will leave Suez to-day. It is supposed they will embark

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—Regulations con-cerning the forced loan of 600,000,000 piastres, and the formation of a civil guard for the Capital, have been published. All Ottoman subjects, without distinction, must participate in the loan. Men from 20 to 40 years of age will be enrolled in the civil guard.

ON THE DANUBE.

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—It is stated that large numbers of Russian troops are crossing the Danube on pontoons to the neighborhood of Turtukai. High winds and heavy rains have swoll in the river, and make the attempt to throw a bridge across hazardous. The Russian bridge material, moreover, is altogether incomplete. The for action. It is believed they will be directed against the Turkish monitor at Rustchuk, which is damaged and short of coal. AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Austrian Minister of Finance, on being questioned by a correspondent as to the attitude of Austria in the event of a Servian declaration of war, said, "Some weeks ago I would have emphatically replied, we should occupy Servia, but now Anstria may allow that principality her freedom of action."

CONSCRIPTION.

The annual conscription due at the end of the year is being carried out in the Polish provinces

RUSS AND TURK. WILL THE MUSCOVITES BEPEAT ON EUROPEAN SOIL THEIR ERRORS OF THE ARMENIAN CAM-PAIGN!—PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE CAM-

PAIGN.

London Times, July 25.

If the Russians repeat on European soil their errors of the Armenian campaign, it will not be for want of warnings from the foreign spectators of the contest. Their rapid advance from the Dannhe over the Balkana does certainly bear a suspicious resemblance to the rash adventure which the Grand Duke Michael directed or permitted. But, if the same faults are to be committed. But, it the same nature are to be com-mitted, we must suppose that the European army is blindly carrying out a plan formed be-forehand, when the Turks were too con-temptuously regarded, and that the Generals have not enough originality and promptitude to modify the plan of campaign in accordance with the dearly-bought enlightenment of their brethren in arms. Or else it must be imagined that political or financial considerations compel the Czar to order an advance at all hazards, and bring the war to a close during the next few weeks. There may be something in both these considerations: the plan of the campaign as developed in the present gigantic operations

bears the stamp of a
PRIOR AND ELABORATE CONCEPTION, and there can be no doubt that the relations of the Russian Empire to its neighbors, as well as the exhausting efforts to which it is committed, less confident that his valorous soldiers would enable him to repeat his previous exploits. Early on Tuesday morning THE ENGAGEMENT BEGAN with a fierce artillery fire, and when, in the judgment of his opponent,—probably the Grand Duke himself,—the moment had arrived to overwhelm the despised Ottoman, the gans had done their work, the infantry were thrust into the fight. All day, so long as the light lasted, the batle raged, but when the sun went down behind him Osman Pasha, for the third or fourth time in his brief campaign, stood victorious. Details of the losses have not yet come to hand.

A BATTLE IS ONCE MOLE BREWING in Asia Minor. Prince Mirsky, the new commander, is on the way to headquarters. Pending his coming, the Russian army, reinforced, has been apparently maneuvering for a position whence they can assail the lines of Mukhtar Pasha with the best chances of success. They dared not operate north of Kars, because that would expose their communications, but they seem disposed to try whether a decisive blow cannot be dealt from the southeast and south. The main position of their troops is said to have moved down the Arpa River as far ani, famous for its ruins; while Gen Tergukassoff, who has been strengthened, lies behind the extreme left wing, ostensibly watching Lemail Pasha, but also posted where

he could rapidly move up and co-operate in an attempt to overthrow Mukhtar. Unless, therefore, the Russians, tanght by experience in Bulgaria, are forbidden to attack an opponent projected by field works, many days will not elapse before we hear of a battle in Armenia. Meanwhile A sale cannel in the first of the Empire will be sent to the Danube, where the contest must be really decided. So much for the relative strength of the armies. With the Sulina month were begin in 1850, and were consolidated, and since that time the decided had increased from along the decided had increased from along the decided and since that time the repart to the Empire will be sent to the Danube, where the contest must be really decided. So much for the relative strength of the armies. With the Sulina month were begin in 1850, and were consolidated, and since that time the decided had increased from along the the christian with content the treaty of the Empire will be sent to the Danube, where the contest must be really decided. So much for the relative strength of the armies. With the Sulina branch was revoluted to the composition of the Russian forces there is also a superiority as compared with the Assistic campaign. The best and most thoroughly disciplined troops of the Czar are in Bulgario or marching thirteen feet at extreme are also greatly more favorable to the Russians are also greatly more law and the best depth at the mouth the Sulina branch would at that time have been less therefore the interior rear. It is a terrible and an all feet and an all feet (equal to thirteen feet at extreme the Constance of the Purk when the proper side. Here they have no how a side of the Danube, the least depth in the mouth would probably not have exceeded by the Christians with a substantial that the substantial t were consolidated, and since that time the depth on the bar has not been less than twenty feet.

In April last, on my annual visit to the Lower Danube, I found that the least depth over the worst shoal in the Sulina branch was seventeen and a half feet (equal to thirteen feet at extreme low water), and the least depth at the mouth twenty-one feet. But for the long-continued and anxious labors of the European Commission of the Danube, the least depth in the Sulina branch would at that time have been less than twelve and a half feet (equal to seven and a half feet at extreme low water), and the depth at the mouth would probably not have exceeded nine feet.

Owing to the great success of the works, the charges on shipping have been reduced from 15 shillings to 2 shillings 6 pence per ton; the number of shipwrecks has decreased from thirty-nine in 10,000 in 1855-60 to two in 10,000 from 1869-76; and the exportation of grain from the Lower Danube has increased from less than 2,000,000 quarters annually before the improvements to upwards of 4,500,000 quarters in 1870, more than two-thirds of the latter being transported in British bottoms.

The Russian dam has been formed across the Sulina branch at one and one-balf miles below St. George's Chatal, and if not speedily removed it will render almost nugatory the labors of the Commission, and the heavy outlay that has been incurred over a period of twenty years; for the branch being robbed of a large portion of its normal flow will inevitably deteriorate at a rapid pace. In other words, the slackened current caused by the submerged silt will cause considerable deposits of sand and mud to be rapidly thrown down throughout the whole length of the branch as long as the artificial obstruction remains, while at the embouchure the absence of a strong fluvial current will permit the waves to dive sand silt into the navigable channel, and there form a considerable shoal.

The intention of the dam is evidently to prevent the ascent of Turkish ironchads above St.

years; on the theory of hereditary disposition they may be said to have been born to it, for the feeling has possessed generation after generation for hundreds of years. Even the Roumanians, who have had no substantial complaint against the Turks in our time, are as hostile as the immediate Rayahs. The Bulgarians, who in years gone by seemed the most indifferent to revolutionary teachings of all the Christian provincials, and in whom a learned Turcophile saw a real Christian support for the Ottoman rule, are now the most ferocious of rebels and appear to be conducting themselves most abominably. Whatever judgment may be formed on the morality of this movement, there can be no doubt of its universality and of its effect on the war. The Russians have on their side the whole Christian population of European Turkey, 5,000,000 Roumanians, 2,000,000 Servians, Bosnians, Herzegovinians, and Montenegrins, 1,500,000 Christian Bulgarians, who are likely soon to have the whole Province to themselves through the flight of the Mohammedans, and 1,500,000 Greeks, whose part will begin whenever the Russians are able to send an army corps in their direction. To this it must be added that Roumania and Bulgaria are productive countries, from which the Russians will be able to draw supplies. The army is, in fact, already being largely fed from the former country.

rhese considerations show, not, indeed, that the Turkish cause is hopeless or that the Russians have nothing to fear from the yet unbroken armies of the Quadriateral and Roumelia, but that a confident advance does not necessarily prove foolhardness or an ignorant contempt of the enemy. The plan of the campaign seems gradually to reveal itself. In part it seems to have been suggested by the events of the war of 1870. The Germans, availing themselves of their superiority of numbers, did not think it necessary then to delay their advance until they had reduced all the strong places on their way. They invested Metz, they laid siege to Strasburg, but they followed the Emperor to Sedan, and then marched on Paris. We may suppose that, if the Russians are really convinced that they have a great superiority of force, they will attempt an analogous campaign. The difference is, that the Germans had previously won great victories; they had crushed MacMahon, they had calculated the army of Bazaine. The Russians have won priceless strategical advantages, but as yet no decisive victory. The Turks have still their powerful armies unharmed, and there is no reason to suppose that the soldier is at all discouraged. For this reason we may exthere is no reason to suppose that the soldier is at all discouraged. For this reason we may expect that the Russians will not advance on Adrianople in force
UNTIL THEY HAVE BROKEN THE QUADRI-

and reduced the forces there to a number and a oosition which will admit of their being held in clieck while the mair army goes over the Balkan. With this object Ruschuk and Sulistria will be attacked, and every energy employed for their reducion and for the capture of the troops contained in them. Here it must come to hard fighting with the Turks in their favorite position, behind strong works; and though the Russians are said to dispose of immense resources and to have brought up profitous siege guns, we should be sorry to venture profiction on the course of events. But suppossing that they succeed in capturing Ruschuk and Silistria with a considerable part of the Turkish army, they would then possibly find themselves strong enough to treat Silmia as the Germans treated Metz. They would have the advantage that the progress in the construction and the use of artillery makes it possible for an investing force to imprison securely a force no. much interior to itself. Bazaine had in Mct. 70,000 men. Frince Frederick Carfor had to crock than 200,000 A solder of the their the their most of the with its whole weight in single to could be they the share it could be thrown with its whole weight in single to could be the with its whole weight in single to break out. The same experience was given by the slege of Paris. It may therefore be in all these operations the amounts of provisions collected in the various fortresses will be an important element in the chances of the campaign. It is said that 60,000 men have retired into Ruschuk. We believe this too he grass stangeration; but, supposing half the manufacture. The same consperience of the campaign. It is said that 60,000 men have retired into Ruschuk. We believe this too he grass stangeration; but, supposing half the number to be there, the question arises will be an important element in the chances of the campaign. It is said that 60,000 men have retired into Ruschuk. We believe this too had provisions collected in the various fortresses will be an important elemen

larly, the rains in Madras, our Madras correspondent reports, would not avail to provide food for the distressed districts for the next four months, and for that period at least they would have to depend to a very large extent on imported food. But if this were the prospect even when "splendid rain" was falling, what must it be when the rains case? In that case we have to look forward not merely to an interval of scarcity before the natural supplies of the country are renewed, but to a prolonged period of increasing destitution. Such, however, according to the Calcutta telegram of last Sunday, has been the actual result. It reports an "almost entire cessation of the rains in the famine districts," and adds that "if rain does not fail within the next few days, in all probability the next week of two will determine whether Madras and Mysore are doomed to undergo the calamity of a second year of scarcity." There are exceptions to this gloomy account on the Malabar coast and in Bombay; but these are more than counterbalanced by unsatisfactory reports from districts not hitherto affected by the scarcity. Complaints are heard from Northern India, from Behar, from the Northwest, the Central Province, Assam, and Nepaul, and prices have risen greatly in Calcutta. "The next week or two," our Calcutta correspondent concluded, "will deede the fate of Southern India. There is still hope, but we must be prepared for the worst."

The result, therefore, of these two independent communcations is, that while, even with "splendid rains," we had to look forward to three or four months of the gravest anxiety, we now have to add to that anxiety an almost the second cannot be such as a context of the gravest anxiety, we now have to add to that anxiety an almost the second cannot be such as a context of the gravest anxiety.

ent communications is, that while, even with "splendid rains," we had to look forward to three or four months of the gravest anxiety, we now have to add to that anxiety an almost entire cessation of rains in the districts primarily affected, and a dangerous dimunition of them in districts upon which we have hitherto depended in great measure for supplies. The full significance of this prospect may be appreciated by means of some statistics our Madras correspondent furnishes respecting the population already suffering from famine. Including both laborers and people unable to work, the Madras Government is now spaporting one million and a quarter of the population, and the mortality in the relief camps is at the frightful rate of 100 per cent. In May, out of a strength of 50,284 in these camps, there were no fewer than 4,037 deaths. In other words, if this rate of mortality were continued, the present occupants of the relief camps would be altogether swept away within twelve months. It would seem unquestiousable from such statistics that the amount of relief hitherto allowed has been insufficient. It would seem that millions of the population are existing at an extremely low point of vitality, and a month's deficiency or delay might produce a wholesale destruction of life which it would be horrible to contemplate. If we add to all this the fact announced yesterday by our Calcutta correspondent that drought and scarcity are threatening some of the very districts from which private trade was expected to provide the accessary supplies, it will be plain that it is no time for relying on the ordinary rules of supply and demand.

men in the field, or can such a force of Turks be maneuvred! Such a macnine requires consummate skill in him who directs it, and must also have a high degree of excellence in its own construction. We are still very ignorant of the capacity of the Turks in the field. If they can be moved in masses against the enemy, the fortune of the campaign may be very doubtful.

THE DANUBE RIVER.

RUSSIAN DAMAGE TO ITS NAVIGATION.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 23.—To the Editor of the London Times: The official news which has just reached England that the Russians bave sunk several barges laden with stone in the Sulina branch of the Danube, backing them up with a mass of stone, so as to leave only four feet of water on the sill thus formed, is of a graver nature than would appear at first sight, as I will endeavor to explain in a few words for the information of your readers.

In 1856, the European Commission of the Danube, by virtue of the Treaty of Paris, was charged to clear the mouths of the Danube, and to fix and levy dues on shipping, in order to cover the expenses of the necessary works of improvement.

The Sulina branch and mouth having been se-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

openly at variance with the existing Adminis

plots.

A long and important dispatch from Mr. Basett, the United States Minister, has been sent to the State Department on the subject a American interests in the present crisis.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 25.—A special torpedo company is being added to the German naval ar-

gratulations to the missing and successing working of the underground line between Berland Mayence. I thank you and all the other assembled for your kind wishes."

The substitution of German for Polish name of places has already been applied in about I cases in one of the two districts of Posen. To Polish-speaking inhabitants avoid the use of the wanness whenever it is possible. In Germ Lorraine, also, ninety places have just receiv German names.

JOYELLAR MAKES WAY FOR BLANCO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—A Havana letter records a number of disastrous business failures, with increasing commercial and financial trouble. Gen. Jovellar has been relieved from command and Gen. Blanco appointed. He will arrive in a few weeks.

Sick and wounded soldlers are constantly arriving, and hospital room is taxed to the utmost.

utmost.

CAMPOS APPEARS.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Gen. Martinez Campos ar rived last night privately. The General had a severe fall from his horse near Santiago de Cube some time ago, but received no serious injuries. It is supposed that the insurgent chief Gaspau Betancourt has been killed in action in the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe.

BORRIBLY INHUMAN TREATMENT.

KINOSTON, Jam., Aug. 1.—Some horrible disclosures have been made as to the treatment of the boys in the Government Reformatory, who were so ill-fed—only getting bread on Sunday, and one salt berring to eight youths—that, as cording to Dr. Campbell, the medical officer, whenever they got liberty they rushed to the pig-troughs and ravenously ste the purid offal and food that had been thrown there for swine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAMINE IN INDIA.

OUSANDS DYING OF STARVATION-MILLIO

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8 .- The famine is increasi

We published vesterday a telegram from ou

nications aggravates materially the gravity of

respondent was writing after a short period of

favorable weather. "Here in Southern India, he says, "we have had so far splendid rain.

famine is at an end. This was true in the cas of the recent Bengal famine, but that was

spondent reports, would not avail to provide

HAYTI.

will permit the waves to drive sand silt into the navigable channel, and there form a considerable shoal.

The intention of the dam is evidently to prevent the ascent of Turkish ironclads above St. George's Chatal, and to cut off the retreat to the sea of the Turkish river fleet.

This very serious act, as regards future consequences, is quite at variance with 'the spirit and letter of the following paragraphs from the decree issued by the Russian Government for the guidance of the Russian authorities during the present war, and which appeared in extense in the Times on the 3d of last month:

"VIII. During the military operations on the Danube and on the banks of the river the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army is instructed to take all the measures he can to allow the navigation and legitimate commerce of neutrals on the river to be, as far as possible, free, and only to subject them to such temporary restrictions as the exigencies of war may render necessary, which restrictions are to be removed as quickly as possible.

"IX. The military authorities will, moreover, specially protect the constructions, works, and staff of the European Danube Commission, covered by the special neutral flag of this Commission." I am, sir, your obelient servant, Charles A. Hartler, Consulting Engineer to the European Commission of the Danube.

FAMINE IN INDIA. this afternoon the appointment of William II. Smith, one of the Joint Secretaries to the

Smith, one of the Joint Se-retaries to the Treasury, as the successor of the Ri.-Hon. George Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty, deceased, was announced officially.

The Standard understands that Dr. Butt will resign his seat for Limerick and offer himself for re-election, in order to decisively test the opinion of the people of Ireland as to the relative authority of himself and Mr. Parnell. in Madras Presidency.

London Times, July 25.

The reports which reach us of the famine in Southern India could hardly be more gloomy. Calcutta correspondent, dated July 22, and this morning we publish a letter from our Madras correspondent of the date of exactly a month before. The combination of these two commu-

FOREIGN MISCELLANY. LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Duily News specia

Abvasinians are massing troops on the Egyptian frontier, and threaten a descent on Egyptian territory, unless the traitor Walda Mikasi is delivered up immediately. Gen. Gordon is expected on the frontier shortly to prevent further months of most dangerous scarcity. He points out the mistake of supposing that after good rain the tension of e-implications."

Gen. Gordon will leave Khartoum for Semant, and is expected to embark shortly for

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.—The famine is increasing Madras Presidency. famine of rice, and not a scar ity of other articles of food. In the more terrible Orissa famme the greatest suffering and the highest mortality occurred after the rains had fallen, and at a time when the young rice was luxuriant. Simi-larly, the rains in Madras, our Madras correin Madras Presidency.
THE FIRNCH PRESS LAWS.
PARIS, Aug. 8.—President MacMahon will visit the Central and Southern Departments

during the month.

A deputation of Parisian journalists wated against measures tending to restrict the sale of papers.

papers.

GEN. GRANT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Ex-President Grant arrived at Como to-day, and proceeded by way of the lake to San Maurizio.

ElOTING IN BELFAST, IRELAND.

BELFAST, Ireland, Aug. 8.—Rioting was renewed to-night and the military again called out.

FIRES.

AT AYLMER, ONT.
ATLMER, Ont., Aug. 7.—Fire this morning to the business portion of the town destroyed seven buildings, including the Commercial Hotel, A. Murray's store, Hambridge's bakery and confectionery store, Gundry Bros.' drag store, Wright's bakery, and Farthing's dry-goods store. The fire caused a loss of \$40,000. Insurance, \$25,000.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. S.—The Red Mill, east of this city, took fire this afternoon from sparks from a passing locomotive, and was badly damaged. Fully insured in J. S. Millar & Co.'s

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The Royal Museum sne' Lambert's Gallery of Art, recently established by Mr. Thomas Sarony Lambert, from England, has collapsed, and Lambert absconded to the

has collapsed, and Lambert absconded to the States.

The Barefooted Carmelite nuns, who had been established at Rimouski since the winter of 1875, left that village to-day for their former residence at Baltimore. The principal cause of their leaving is the scarcity of novices.

In a trotting race at Lapine Park to-day Mr. Lapierre's St. Jean Baptiste won the stallion race in 2:40, 2:35, and 2:36—three straight heats. Auguste Noel's b. m. Alice won the 2:33 race in 2:30, 2:33, and 2:39—three straight heats. Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Toronto, Aug. 8.—At the Canadian Trades-Union Congress, which is in session here, a number of important subjects were discussed to-day, among which was the depression of trade, its causes and remedics. The following resolution was passed:

That the circumstances of this country at the present time demand that the Dominion and local governments cease all efforts necessitating public expenditures for emigration purposes, and that it future we will discountenance any such granta.

Alderman Ball was to-day charged at the police court with assaulting James Douglass at the Dunken polling booth, and was remanded. Mr. Ball is a brever and a strong opponent of the act of which plaintiff is an energetic supporter.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Hallpax, Aug. 8.—The Hon. Alexand kensie, Premier of the Dominion, arrive to-night. He is on a tour through the m Provinces and has delivered political ad at various places en route. He will specific morners.

to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLLINGWOOD. Aug. 3.—Steamer Quebec which arrived from Lake Superior to-day, bring information that the splendid steamer Cumber land is still ashore on lais Royal with her backroken, cabin washed off, and a general wreck It has been deckded to abandon her. Effort will, however, he made to save her machinery.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Sailed—Steam
City of Tokio, for Hong Kong via Yokohania
NEW Your, Aug. 8.—Arrived, steamer Ca
ada from Hawre; Abvasinia, from Liverpoi
and Hammonia, from Hamburg.
The steamship Danmark has been order
seized upon arrival from Liverpool on the chae
of having smaggied over \$200,000 worth
goods, principally silk, by her officers and creNaw Your, Aug. 6.—Arrived, scenner Ca
formia, from Glasgow.

WASHINGTON.

Prominent Points in Senator Jones' Forthcoming Silver Report.

He Would Issue Paper Currency Per Capita According to Population.

How the Recent Sweep in the New York Custom-House Affects Politicians.

The Most Inveterate Machine-Men Will Still Accept Office.

A Proposition to Increase the Army to Fifty Thon

sand Ken.

· THE CURRENCY .

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—It is said that Washington, D. C., Ang. 8.—It is said that Senator Jones' silver report will be only that of the majority of the Commission, and that there will be besides a minority report. The former will be ready in about ten days. Senator Jones will favor a continued use of the greenback, as well as the remonetization of silver. His elaborated the senator of the greenback, as well as the remonetization of silver. orate arguments go to prove that the supply of gold is rapidly decreasing in all parts of the world, and that it is folly to use a metal of which the supply is wholly inadequate, and must be, for the purposes of currency. He also un-lertakes to show that the greast prosperity has all ages resulted from

in all ages resulted from
"THE USE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
and that if the volume is sufficient, and absolutely fixed, it is better in every way than a
metal currency can possibly be. His own idea
is that the volume of currency should be fixed
by a constitutional amendment allowing so
much per capita, according to population, an
accurate census of which shall be taken every

It is stated that the premium on gold is kept where it is on account of the slow deliveries of the new 4 per cents by the Treasury Depart-ment. The information from New York is that it is the belief there of the bankers that the premium would be reduced possibly one-half of 1 per cent if the deliveries were more liberal.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WHY THEY WILL VISIT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The object of the visit of the Sioux delegations here next month is, on their part, to persuade the Great Pather to allow them to remain at their present. Father to allow them to remain at their present cies, which are several hundred miles from

he Missouri River.

The act providing for the expenses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing requires that the work shall be performed at the Treasury Department, if it can be done as cheaply, as perfectly, and as safely as elsewhere. To enable of the Treasury to determine this, retary of the Treasury to determine this he has decided to invite proposals of one-plate impressions upon all United States and National-Bank notes, leaving the rest of the work in the preparation of such notes to be done by the Treasury Engraving and Printing

The Pennsylvania Democrats have became so frightened at the situation caused by the strikes that they have decided to postpone their State Convention until the last week of September.

SATISFACTORY. The information which the President receives as to the reorganization of the Republican Committees in New York City is very hopeful as to the results of his Civil-Service policy. After the resignation of the Custom-House Committee t was discovered that there was no lack of can didates, and that they seemed to be quite as abic and respectable as those gentlemen who had

SILEERMAN. The L. Silverman who makes the sworn charges against Collector Freeland, of Brooklyn, is the same person who, in connection with one Wolf, made charges against Galpin, Chief

to have an active business as maker of charges. He says he does this purely in the interest of a sound Civil Service. Silverman has an office.

THE ARM.

One of the plans suggested for increasing the efficiency of the army is to give the President discretionary power to increase the maximum to efficiency of the army is to give the President discretionary power to increase the maximum to 50,000 enlisted men, leaving the general field, line, and staff corps as they now are, and to establish a general station for recruits at which large numbers of men shall always be kept for training. Wenever it would become necessary to increase the strength of companies to their standard, drafts for recruits could be made upon the central recruiting station, and in this way disciplined soldiers could be obtained instead of raw recruits. Old officers say that the cost of transporting the troops from one section of the country to another is greater than the increase in pay and allowance under the plan suggested.

plan suggested.

ALIOR-SOLDIERS.

The United States war vessels which have been stationed here since the strike have been ordered back to Fortress Monroe, and will leave this week. While here, the sallors have been daily drilled as infantry soldiers, and have become very proficient. In order to show the President what had been accomplished, a review of the sailors was given at the Navy-Yard this afternoon. The President and all the members of the Cabinet attended, with other distinguished gentlemen. Six companies were in line, and were highly complemented by military gentlemen present for their efficiency in military maneuvres. This is said to be the first time in our navy that sailors have been disciplined to military service. The experiment is a decided success.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Ang. 8.—The President has appointed Charles O. Myers to be Postmaster at Kendallville, Noble County, Ind., and S. D. Cate and W. J. Claiborne, Revenue Storekeepers and Gaugers for the Fifth District of Tennessee. John F. Winter, of Illinois, has been appointed Consul at Rotterdam.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ROCKFORD, Il., Aug. 8.—The Temperance Convention for the northern district of this State, including some seventeen counties, met in this city to-day. The day meetings are held at Temple Hall, on Main street, and are conducted under the ceremonies of the Good Templars' Lodge. At 9:30 the meeting was called to order by Mr. S. Lane, of this city, illing the other offices of the lodge by delegates from various points. The forenoon was taken up in the appointment of committees and their work. By the afternoon session over one hundred delegates were assembled, and the time was taken up with receptions and responses. Every one seemed happy. A telling steech was made by Mr. Tracy, of Winnebago. A full attendance is expected this evening. The Hon. John Russell, of Michigan, will speak at the Court-Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. R. has a wide reputation, and will doubtless have a good andience. The address will be free.

On Friday afternoon a basket picnic will be held on the fair grounds. All friends are invited to attenut.

THE CHAUTAUQUA REFORMERS.
FARROINT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The regular normal and drill exercises of the Chautauqua National Assembly commenced this morning. Frank Beard instructed children at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock the Rev. W. E. Crafts, of New York, lectured on the "Struggle of the Child," in place of the Rev. Joseph Cook, who speaks this afternoon on "Conscience." The daily attendance is aiready very large.

During the day the Chautauqua National Assembly had a session, and the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, delivered a lecture on "Conscience," to an immense audience.

SUICIDE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Miss E. T.
rke, a wealthy lady of Cleveland, O., was
used from her home in Oukland Beach Hotel
4:30 this morning. At 7 o'clock her body
s found in the water. She probably jumped

from a second-story window of the hotel and drowned herself. She was in poor health.

Special Dispatch to The Tricket.

DUBBUGE, Ia., Aug. S.—Yeste Lay a man named S. J. Woodward, of Elkadier, who has been an invalid in Dr. Gee's Turkish bath establishment in this city, strayed from his room while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. Several parties were engaged in hunting him, but without success. To-day a dispatch was received from J. McGuire, of Waupeton, stating that Woodward had stopped at a neighbor's house last evening, and got up at midnight, saying he was going home and would not stay longer. His citothing was found this morning about half a mile from the house. It is supposed he has committed suicide. His wife arrived here at the Turkish bath rooms yesterday shortly after he was missed. She has now gone to Clayton.

EATON. WIS.

Detailed Account of the Losses Sustained by the Farmers in the Recent Fire—Total Damage About \$22,000—No Lives Lost—

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 8.—The first report sent you regarding the devastation by fire of the Town of Eaton, near this city, were by no means exaggerated as regards the property losses. Happily they were so regard-ing the loss of life, all of the five missing families having turned up families having turned up though what with their narrow alive; escapes, their fright and privation, their utter exhaustion from lack of food and long-con tinued unrest, some of them were well-nigh dead. One woman could only save her children by laying them upon the ground and covering them with earth. Another family, who had fought fire for fourteen mortal hours without food or rest, were about to despair of ever making their escape, when a slight shifting of the wind opened to them the only possible pathway to safety. Instances were numerous where families, seeing the approach of the fire and knowing how futile would be any attempt to save their dwellings, carried their handful valuables to the centre of the field, far remote from other inflammable objects; but even ther

valuables to the center of the lead, har remote from other inflammable objects; but even there the devouring element sought them out. Your reporter visited the seene of desolation yesterday with a view, if possible, of ascertaining the extent of loss and actual suffering. The latter was easily determined, there being about thirty families of women and children entirely destitute of provisions, many without even temporary shelter, and clad in a manner scarcely worthy of the name. In one small hovel he found seven families who were grateful for the soft side of the kitchen floor for a bed, and living on the hospitality of one man whom they regarded as the special pet of Divine Providence in that his house escaped burning. The men of these families are many of them away, and as yet doubtless ignorant of the calamity which has befallen their homes.

But the property loss is hard to determine. Apparently the majority of the crops yet unharvested remain unburt, though it is believed that the severe scorching which they received did them no good. A large number of barns were destroyed, in which were stored considerable wood that was ready for market. Aside from these, and making allowance for some exaggreration on the part of the sufferers, the total loss on dwell-

that was ready for market. Aside from these, and making allowance for some exagneration on the part of the sufferers, the total loss on dwellings and barns, household furniture, and five stock, will not aggregate over \$20,000. This seems small, but it represents the homes of about thirty poor but industrious farmers, most of whom have not been in this country long enough to amass sufficient means to pay for their farms. To offset this loss there is a total insurance of \$2,200, which is divided between three parties. The sufferers are for the great part Poles, the better class of farms, belonging to Germans 32,200, which is divided between three parties. The sufferers are for the great part Poles, the better class of farms, belonging to Germans living in the extreme further boundary of the townsnip, being out of the track of the fire. Following is a list of the sufferers, most of them losing their houses and barns, with contents, and in many instances their cattle, hogs, and sheep: Mrs. Link, H. Dittmer, N. Polacheck, J. Kontoski, S. Yopic, M. Orifkoski, S. Jurelikowski, N. Chiczynowski, P. Bartkovich, J. Bartkovich, William Clark, W. Czas, Sylv. Marczinski, M. Mitka, M. Karnynski, John Roock, H. Nigotoski, P. Karder, F. Kitchuski, N. Petersen, H. C. Hansen, A. Vesoleski, J. Pasterski, Ole Olesen, Matt Neisen, F. Neisen, S. Peterson, P. Augusteck, S. Korts, Peter Ronkus.

The burnt district presents a most desolate The burnt district presents a most desolate aspect, and is traversed with great difficulty, as roads are obstructed everywhere with burning trees which have fallen across, and the corauroy trees which have latten across, and bridges are everywhere destroyed.

The excessive heat is instanced by the fact that the very ground in some places was heated that the very ground in some places was heated that the very ground in some places was heated that the very ground in some places was heated that the very ground in some places was heated that the very ground in their hills were

to that degree that potatoes in their hills were baked as in an oven.

A number of Norwegian farmers from a neighboring town brought provisions to distribute among their suffering countrymen, but the poor Poles were less fortunate, and their handers. hunger was great. In their extremity some of them were feeding on cattle which had been burned forty-eight hours previous, and had fain in the sun ever since.

Mayor Crane, of this city, called a meeting of

Mayor Crane, of this city, called a meeting of citizens last evening to take action regarding relief. Senater T. O. Howe presided. After hearing reports from those who had visited the burned district, methods of relief were discussed and adopted, and a relief committee of seven appointed, consisting of the Hon. E. H. Ellis, A. G. E. Holmes, and S. D. Hastings, Jr., of this city; Maj. L. Howland and D. Hunt, Esq., of Fort Howard; and the Hon. E. W. Arndt and E. C. Merrill, of Depere. Although it is scarcely a month since Green Bay contributed liberally to poor Pensaukee, the victim of a whirlwind, her people are alive to the necessities of the present case and, everything that charity may suggest will be done for their suffering neighbors in the desolated Township of Eaton.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—During last night three and sixty-nine one-hundredths inches of rain fell.

ELGIN, Ill., Aug. 8.—William H. Allaire, son of Dr. P. A. Allaire, of Aurora, was the successful-candidate at the examination for cadet

cessful-candidate at the examination for cadet to West Point here to-day. Some twenty-five competed for the place.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Board of School Trustees of this township have commenced sult against Francis Cassiday, one of the bondsmen of N. D. Tighe, the defaulting School Treasurer, for \$30,000. It is doubtful if anything can be recovered, as the former Board of Trustees neglected their duty in not making an annual examination of Tighe's accounts, as renual examination of Tighe's accounts, as required by law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8.—John S. Morton has been elected President of the Permanent Exhibition Company in place of Biddle, re-signed.

OFF THE TRACK.
SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 8.—Train No. 3 on the Missouri Pacific, which left here going West at 5 o'clock this morning, was thrown from the track a mile west of Centreview at half-past 4 this morning by a broken rail. Two coaches and two sleepers were thrown off and turned on their sides. Twelve persons were injured, not, howev-

en, severely. The engine, baggage and postal ears ran over the broak in safety. The Company sent its wrecking-train with surgeons and assistants prountly; but, with the exceptions of one or two dislocations, there were no serious injuries. THE CROPS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics and Mines has received reports from eighty-six out of the ninety-four counties, showing the following averages and crops: Apples, 62%; peaches, 27%; pears, 66; plums, 72%; berries, 63%; grapes, 71%; garden vegetables, 91%; cotton, 73%; tobacco, 94%; corn. 87%; hay, 80%; wheat, 89%; cats, 87; rye, 85%; barley, 82; peanuts, 74; hog prospects, 66%; average brice of cattle per pound, 2% cents; sheep per head, \$1.95%; percentage killed by dogs the past six months, 8%.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8. -S. Kanffman, whole sale dealer in cigars and tobacco, Front street, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, \$50,000. Assets unde-termined.

How Miss Wilson Shot Another Panther.

Portland Oregonian.

Miss Melissa Wilson of Sheridan, Yamhili County, of panther notoriety, has again made herself famous by killing another of these animals. Yesterday morning she was out looking for a cow and found where a panther or bear had killed a large sheep belonging to her father. The animal had dragged it some 300 yards up a mountain. Melissa returned home and took her small rifle and her father's dogs. She then went back to the place where the sheep had been killed and put the dogs on the track. They soon treed a large panther up a lofty fir free, and Miss Wilson put a bullet right between his eyes, bringing him down dead at the first shot.

LOVE A LA MODE.

The Naughty Freaks of a Well-Known Sporting Man.

How He More than Flirted During the Absence of His Wife.

Her Sudden Return and a Lively Inter-

view Between the Women; And the Wreck that Was Made in Dressmaker's Parlor.

A very lively and fragrant scandal has developed itself in the family of a well-known gambler of this city, and the peculiar circles in which the said knight of the faro-table moves which the said kingut of the inopportune develop-ment. In the by-gone ages, that is to say, be-fore the fire, this gambler married him a wife. About the time of the "great tribulation," the pasteboard-shuffler and his family found sheler with some friends, and the two families became intimate,—an intimacy which has been con-tinued up to date, and, as far as regards two of

the parties, has decidedly increased.

The party of the second part consisted of one old man, one elderly female, his wife, and one

The party of the second part consisted of one old man, one elderly female, his wife, and one young and blooming damsel, joint production of the two first-named. Innocence and beauty were enshrined upon her brow, the roses and files contended for the mastery upon her cheeks, and dreams of love and happiness dwelt within her mind. The serpent came—but we must not be presentare.

Now, the two families being so well acquainted, what more natural than that the gambler, albeit married and in the marriage state, as Mrs. Gamp has it, should feel a friendly interest in the maiden of sweet 17? Maidens of that age are impressionable; they have a weakness for ice-cream, buggy-rides, front seats at the matinees, and other luxuries of life unnecessary to particularize. Why should not such an old friend lend his valuable assistance to dispel the dreary dulness which overspreads young life on wet days, and so on? The father was old and short-sighted, the mother an easy-going, contented dame, the damsel extremely willing; why should not the gentlemanly keeper of the tizer (several of them) cheer the solitary hours of the maiden's life? And Echo, solemnly interrogated on this point, replies, "He dursn't, because of his wife."

BUT LOVE LAUGHS

because of his wife."

BUT LOVE LAUGHS

at locksmiths, where there is a will there is a
way, faint heart ne'er won fair lady, and there
are more ways of killing a dog than hanging
him. Thinking the matter over in the seclusion
of his private apartment, where no longer the
tiger stalks (vide Dan Riordan), he came to the
conclusion that his wife needed recreation,
change, some new bonnets, a Saratoga trunk,
and a trip to the East. Behold then the lady,
unsuspicious, even jovful at the thought of an excursion, winding her white arms around the neck
of her perfidious "worser half," promising to
write every day, and demanding that during her
absence he, to whom she had promised and
vowed, should keep up an active correspondence with her, and refrain from hurting the feelings of the hired girl. She never dreamed that
she was to be (metaphorically) slain in the house she was to be (metaphorically) slain in the house of her friends; never did the thought cross her mind that her husband's solicitation for her

of her friends; never did the thought cross her mind that her husband's solicitation for her precious health covered what the vulgar call a "put-up job."

She departed, and then the fun began. Daily and nightly did the errant husband visit the family in whose welfare he felt so great an interest, daily and nightly, on the boulevard and in the theatre, the young and extremely innocent daughter of the household was to be seen in his company. All went merry as several marriage bells, and without the inconvenient interposition of a passon either, for no cicrical authority is necessary to enable a married man and a frolicsome girl to enjoy themselves—in Chicago.

But the young lady was indiscreet, and developed a capacity for raising trouble, like as did the mother of mankind when she engaged in the retail fruit business. When she got a new silk dress with poionaise attachment she couldn't thoroughly enjoy it and possess her soul in patience. No, she had to go and tell her dearest friend where it came from how much it-cost, and, worst of all, who had footed the bill. So with the watch and chain, the carrings and bracelets, what glory in their possession, what pride in wearing them, unless her less fortunate friends should know that a delightfully-wicked married man had pressed them upon her acceptance, and stood ready to do even more than that for her. Finally, the young lady took even a boider flight. She announced to her dearest friends upon the West Side that the GAMBLER WAS IN LOVE WITH HER, and that as his wife was in the way she felt mad enough to choke her. Here she was going to a picuic, and, by all the saints in the Dutch calendar.

and that as ins who was in the way she it made enough to choke her. Here she was going to a picuic, and, by all the saints in the Dutch calendar, she was going to wear diamonds, the gift of her old friend. And yet that woman —.

Away on the coast of sunny New Jersey the wife luxuriated in her liberty, recking nought of what was going on in her absence. This state of contentment could not last, however, and there came to her, borne on the wings of the wind, or possibly by the more prosaic United States mail, intelligence which decided her to make a prompt return. Of course she didn't believe what she heard, but all the same she was going to see about it. Not that she even could compare with the constant Penelope in her fidelity, for her love of melody as enunciated by one who is absent but not furgotten had once upon a time led her to take a long trip. Still she felt as much interested in her husband's goings-on as would have been experienced by the coasts wife of Casar.

A few days ago she returned to Chicago, and

goings-on as would have been experienced by the coaste wife of Cæsar.

A few days ago she returned to Chicago, and at once proceeded to make times lively. Miss Light-of-Love was having a new dress built by a West Side artiste de modes, and of this fact the wife learnt not only was the husband basking in the smiles of unlawful beauty, but here he was rigging beauty out in new garments, the like of which Solomon in all his glory never conceived. It was too much. The wife descended upon the parlors of that dressmaker. She found the damsel arranging how many pleats were to be put in the sleeves, and whether the skirt should be cut a la Pompadour, and she just climbed upon that frail female. Nothing in the history of West Madisonstreet equals the shindy which followed,—but a veil must be drawn over this sad episode. The row so scared the artiste in whose rooms it occurred that she actually lost her faculty of telling the truth, and the expletives which the wife hurled at her false friend cannot be found in any dictionary in general use. When she had comfortably gotten through she went home, and now sits in solemn diguity, wearing a look of injured innocence and a frown calculated to strike terror into the leart of her vagrom spouse. But she won't talk about the affair,—except to her husband,

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—At the fire of October, 1871, all the papers in cases pending in the courts in this city were destroyed. I understand that the Clerks went to the abstract offices courts in this city were destroyed. I understand that the Clerks went to the abstract offices and obtained the titles of cases pending, and from that source made up what they call an ante-fire docket. In many of these cases the parties took no steps to restore the papers or records, and assumed that they were burned up and ended. They were abandoned alike by attorney and client, neither dreaming that the cases were being boarded at their expense, when neither food nor table nor attendance were provided. After a long time had clapsed, the courts under some rule or practice dismissed those cases for want of prosecution. Prior to the 1st of July, 1872, the general law of this State provided a fee of 50 cents for each time a cause was pending in the courts, whether anything was done in the case or not. The Clerks as I understand, claim the right to tax and collect these term fees in all cases pending on and before July 1, 1872, until the expiration of the term of office of the Clerk who was in office at the first meeting of the General Assembly after the adoption of tife Constitution of 1870, notwithstanding the repeal of the general statute above mentioned by the law which took effect July 1, 1872, 1 am one of the victims of this practice. I understand there have been thousands of collars collected by the Clerks in these cases. I am advised that there was no law in force in this State after July 1, 1872, giving the Clerks of Courts in Cook County aright to tax for term fees in any case, whether pending before that time or commenced then or after. Yet these Clerks are claiming the right to these fees after that time, and are collecting them. I know the Clerk of the Superior Court is demanding them from me. I would like the opinion of the law reporter of The Tribuck on this polut, as well as to have those who are being asked to pay these fees understand that they are illegal, and, if illegal, that their collection is extortion, if that is the term to apply to it.

The fact that the records had been destroyed did not

the same right as before the fire to go on and tax up costs. Some step on the part of the attorneys to a suit was necessary to dispose of it, but after waiting nearly three years the Judges of the two Courts issued orders that all suits which had not been restored should be dismissed July 1, 1874, at plantiff's or complainant's costs. This of course stopped all fees, including the 50 cent term fee.

As to the objection that no Clerks were entitled to collect the 50 cents after July 1, 1872, Sec. 12 of Art. X. of the Constitution, "counties," provides as follows:

All laws fixing the fees of State, county, and township officers shall terminate with the terms respectively of those who may be in office at the meeting of the first General Assembly after the adoption of this Constitution; and the General Assembly shall, by general law, uniform in its operation, provide for and regulate the fees of said officers and their successors, so as to reduce the same to a reasonable compensation for services actually rendered. But the General Assembly may by general law classify the countles by population into not more than three classes, and regulate the fees according to class.

Under these provisions, Mr. N. T. Gassette, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, collected fees under the old system on all suits begun prior to the adoption of the act entitled "Fees and Salaries," in force July 1, 1872, and on suits begun after July 1, 1874, he collected fees to that time he collected and appropriated the legal \$6 for every suit up to November following, when his term of office exoired. Oo. Stevenson also did the same. On all old suits which were dismissed July 1, 1874, he collected fees to that time; on those restored he taxed fees up to November, 1875, when his term expired. On all suits begun after July 1, 1872, he collected \$6 of the plaintiff and \$1.50 of the defendant, according to the new law.

CURRENT OPINION.

Gov. Van Zandt, of Rhede Island, says intemperance is the immediate case of the strikes and riots. You are mistaken, Governor; it is the use of tobacco.—Boston Heraid.

Of the sixty-five Republican newspapers in Ohio which exchange with the Columbus State Journal, forty-three support the President's Southern policy. The same proportion holds good in Maine.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser (Rep.).

The events of the past two weeks have

cut out more work than the new Congress can per-form. There will be no time to discuss what is known as the Southern question, which belongs to history, and is no longer a live issue.—Memphis (Tenn.) Aralanche (Ind.).

(Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

President Hayes, by the withdrawal of the troops from the South, restored peace between the two races there and between the two estranged sections of the Union. Last week he suppressed the most formidable insurrection against the rights of labor and capital this country has ever seen, restablished peace, and put down anarchy. As a peace-maker he is eminently successful.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.). Sherman says the new bonds "will cer-

Sherman says the new bonds "will certainly be paid in gold coin or its equivalent," because "it is sheavy understood that a debt is payable in the currency in which it is contracted." If Sherman will reread the history of his country he will find that President Grant packed a Supreme Court for the express purpose of getting a decision that a debt is not "payable in the currency in which it is contracted."—Detroit Free Press (Dem.). President Hayes cannot be praised too

President Hayes cannot be praised too warmly for the most admirable manner in which he carried himself during the late crisis. He was particularly careful in no instance to exceed his constitutional authority, while he was prompt to respond to all constitutional calls which were made upon him. The very limited force of United States soldiers, marines, and saliors at his disposal was handled with a celerity and efficiency that admit of no cavil or complaint—Philodelphia Telegraph (Rep.). The New York Witness, a daily religious

The New York Witness, a daily religious paper, says plaintively: "Why is it that this attempt to serve the Lord, by publishing an evangelical temperance daily newspaper in New York, is left to struggle with continual difficulties until we are almost fainting like the children of Israel when they had to make bricks without straw?" The Witness is on the wrong track. It should go out in the streets, raise a mob, and interfere with all other business, until the public unanimously come forward and pay for a year's subscription. Let the publishers strike!—Detroit Post.

CINCLEMENT AND J.—"To the Editor of the CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 .- To the Editor of the

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—10 the Editor of the Commercial: As strikes are the order of the day, and as nearly all the necessities and luxuries of life have been reduced some 40 per cent. and as the article of lager over enters so deeply into our daily wants, therefore I propose that we, the consumers of the above (lager beer). strike, viz.: That we will not drink any more lager until it is reduced to three cents per glass; and, further, that we will use all our influence in preventing its consumption till the above reduction is made.

AN OLD BEER-DRINKER.

What a glorious thing it would be to have What a glorious thing it would be to have a grand Democratic mass-meeting, to be addressed by all the orators of the party in Ohio on the issues of the day.—Pendleton for greenbacks, Thurman for hard money, Durbis Ward for the silver dollar, Bishop for National Banks, Sam Cary for temperance, Bishop for Sunday laws, the Voltafreund for beer seven days in the week and concerts on Sunday, and Baber for everything. Then Converse and Ewing ought to tell what they know about each other, and the Enquirer might put in what it knows about lotteries. A harmonious and happy family.—Columbus (O.) State Journal (Rep.).

knows about lotteries. A harmonious and happy family.—Columbus (O.) State Journal (Rep.).

What the country needs and what the States need is a more competent, better disciplined, and more reliable local police and Sheriff's force in each State, drilled like the so-called "Irish constabulary," with which England supresses difficulties in Ireland, to act in concert and with coolness. Such a police would have suppressed the rebellion at Martinsburg and perhaps prevented further disorder. But, for tumults of more magnitude. United States troops are in every way more economical. Our military expenditure should be concentrated and devoted to them, and they should be regarded as the main reliance of the States for the preservation of peace in the last resort.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We can look to the rural districts with hope, especially as so large a portion of the population of the Nation is engaged in agriculture. Whatever may happen to the cities and towns, the country, with its sturdy, industrious, honest population, and its happy homes, will remain. They are not troubled for fear they may work a few hours too long, but from "early dawn to dewy eve" they cheerfully pursue their vocation. They believe that the rights of lacor are best protected by industry. We need not, then, despair of the liespublic; for, whatever calamities may be full the cities, we have the sturdy, honest yeomanry of the length to fall back upon. If the worst comes to the worst, they will afford the elements out of which a new and healthy social order may be built up.—Washington (D. C.) Republican.

If popular institutions and personal liberty are valuable to any class, they are of transcendant.

which a new and nearly social voter may be only up.—Washington (D. C.) Republican.

If popular institutions and personal liberty are valuable to any class, they are of transcendant value to the poor, to the men and women who earn their bread with the work of their hands. Yet the men of this class, claiming to be champions of the laboring millions, have in ten days struck a deadlier blow at free government than all the tyrants of all the nations could have dealt in a century. What can a Republican in France reply to the Imperialist who sneeringly points to the Paris Commune of 1870 and the American mob rule of 1877: Explanations and specious apologres will not serve. Before all the world the malign fact stands out, unrelieved and incapable of paillation, that the mob has seized and held the avenues of a nation's trade, paralyzed the industries of a continent, and, without pretense of law or right, resisted and set itself above all government,—municipal, State, and national.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How naturally do shallow minds declare in

ment,—municipai, State, and national.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

How naturally do shallow minds declare in every difficulty that the Government must take charge of things! How naturally do the same minds turn and declare that popular government is a failure, and that it is all up with us, and our only salvation is the man on horeback! It is notorious that for more than twenty years the railroad companies have controlled the New York Lezislature; that, when Fisk and Gould had stolen the Eric Road, they got whatever they wanted of the Legislature, and of the Courts also, to intrench them in the stolen property; that the Legislature never interposed while the stock of the Central, Harlem, and Hudson litver Railroads has been successively increased to more than double by water; that Fisk and Gould found New Jersey just as subject; that the Camden & Amboy entirely ruled the State of New Jersey; that the situation in Pennsylvania was aptly drawn by a member of the Legislature, in a resolution that, as Tom Scott had no more at present for them to do, they do now adjourn; that the united Pacific railroads have their will in Congress, and control the politics of several States; and yet there are shallow minds who declare that the only remedy for the railroads is Governmental control.—Cincinnati Gazette.

who declare that the only remedy for the railroads is Governmental control. —Cincinnati Gazette.

The Republican party is pre-eminently the party of law and order. It is useless to deny this fact. During the Democratic Rebellion of 1861-65 the word Republican was synonymous with loyalty to the Government, while, although a great many individual Democrats were loyal during that period, it is a notorious fact and matter of history that the party sympathized with the Rebels. If the same fact was not as conspicuously shown in the recent labor-outbreaks, there were at least enough ineications to prove the character and tendency of the two parties. Every Republican paper in the United States was firm and outspocken in favor of the supremacy of the law, and not one of them expressed a word of sympathy with the law-breakers. Some of the Denucratic papers took manly ground on the same side, but others, and not a few, truckled and pandered to the mob-spirit in a manner which showed that their first and uppermost thought was to make political capital out of it. Whatever sympathy was expressed for the law-breakers came from Democratic papers some of which gave only a weak and qualified support to the authorities in their efforts to enforce the law, while they were disgustingly tender and considerate in their course toward the law-breakers. These facts simply prove anew what was abundantly proven before, that the Republican party is pre-eminently the party of law and order, and that, while very many individual Democratic scan always he depended upon to take that side, there is a strong underlying sentiment in

SYLVAN PIETY. Yesterday's Services at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting.

fermon by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell-Think of All Things Pure.

Dr. Griffith, of Milwankee, Preaches on the Only Beans of Salvation.

next to the last day of the Lake Bluff sext to the last day of the Lake Binff Methodist camp-meeting was well attended by the people of the surrounding country, as well as quite a number from the city. There was nothing unusual in the routine exercises of the day, with the exception that a ladies' temperance meeting was held in the early afternoon, and an extra prayer-meeting or two.

The camp-meeting will be disbanded to-day at noon, with the closing services, of a general nature, in the foregoon.

nature, in the forenoon.

Services commenced at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, with singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Florida. The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of the Ada Street Church, read the fourth chap-ter of the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians.

was sung by the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell selected as his text the

following:
Think on these things. - Philippians, iv., 8. He said there was a mighty power in human hought. Men spoke of mighty works done, and of mighty energy, but, unaccompanied by

and of mighty energy, but, unaccompanied by thought, there was but little to be accomplished by energy. The madman was energetic to the highest degree, but it was the energy of destruction, and not of method. The wild horse would tire himself to exhaustion and spend his strength in running to and fro upon the plains, but there was no result, no good to come from it.

It seemed to the speaker that men's minds should not be the sales where God's treasures should be housed, for the granaries wherein God's stores should be housed. It was no use for a man to become a walking encyclopedia of learning, to spend his life in acquiring knowledge for his own gratification, unless he made use of it for the benefit of his fellows. The literary disseminator was far superior to the literary absorber. Shakspeare, it was said, was not a literary man, vet he had produced a work that had no parallel as a literary production. Milton, the greatest and grandest poet of the age, could not have been a literary man, for he was blind and could not read. Any human being who acquired any amount of knowledge and did not utilize it with thought was a failure, so far as accomplishing his mission was concerned. God gave us talents, and created us little lower than the angels, but He wanted us to 'think,—to meditate and "think on these things." Christ had so commanded. The farmer thought of plowing, and sowing, and seed-time, and harvest; the physician thought of his patients, the sallor thought of the winds and tides, the drunkard thought of his cups. Dr. Holland, in his "Kathrina," spokel of a man who committed suicide; the wife thought that some time she should die by the same death. She thought so much upon the subject that fluilly she did perform the very act which had the header thought of the real called the whole a per-

some time she should die by the same death. She thought so much upon the subject that flually she did perform the very act which had filled her mind for so long. Thus, when a person persistently thought upon one subject, he would almost invariably perform the act which occupied the mind. And the sinner whose mind constantly dwelt upon the image of Satan would in time become imbued with the very spirit of Satan.

constantly dwelt upon the image of Satan would in time become imbued with the very spirit of Satan.

The gigantic frauds that had swallowed railroads and monopolized commerce had been the results of deep thought. The man who disguised the defects of that which he had to sell was dishonest in his own mind, and not only cheated his customers, but cheated his God and his own soul.

"Whatsoever things are honest," saith the Scriptures, "think on those things." "Whatsoever things are pure." The person who harbored wicked, or obscene, or impure thoughts was guilty of a transgression. "Think on these things." "Whatsoever things are of good report, whatsoever things are of good report, whatsoever things are virtuous, think on these things." Think of the wickedness of the world, think of the possibilities before us, think of eternity, and of God, and of our own manhood, and the truth that was in us. Think of all these things.

It was our duty to think on the things that were pure, and lovely, and right; think on the Lord Jesus Christ, on our heaven and our home. With these things filling our minds, there would be no room for evil thoughts.

The Rev. Dr. Willing made a few remarks on the subject, in which he maintained that one's thoughts might be controlled, even though they could not be helped. One had said, "You cannot help the birds flying over your head." Another had said, "Yes, but you can help their building nests in your hair."

This meeting, like all its predecessors, closed with a prayer-service.

with a prayer-service.

The Sub-Pastorates' Convention, at half-past 9 vesterday morning, was led by the Rev. Dr. Griffiths, of Milwaukee.

run away. There was only one way to get the blessing of God.
At the close of Dr. Griffith's sermon, Elder Jutkins made a few supplementary remarks, and then the congregation indulged in a season of singing, and a benediction was pronounced by the presiding close.

woman's TEMPERANCE MEETING.
At haif past 1 o'clock a woman's temperance meeting was held in the Tabernacle, at which a number of both sexes were in attendance. Mrs.

utkins presided. The regular afternoon services con The regular afternoon services common half-past 2 by singing and prayer by Dr. Milling, in which he called down the first blessing of the season upon the press reporters present. Every sort and condition of men had heretofore been made subjects of supplication, but the reporter had evidently been thought smart enough to save himself, or else it was deemed that he was absolutely guileless, and needed no further sanctification.

was sung by the audience.

Mrs. Jennie Fowier Milling preached a sermon from the text:
For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. —Col., iii., 3.

For ye are dead, and your life is nid with Carls in God —Col., iii., 3.

According to the interpretation of many, the Bible contained much that was unreasonable, absurd, and untrue. Paul wrote many things, which, if taxen in the outward sense, would seem inconsistent with the teachings of Christ. But the Apostle had to write to Greeks,—If ever there was a race of cub-throats and fiends it was these same Greeks,—and little children, and young men, and old women, rich, poor, and, in short, to every sort and condition of mankind. That was a very different class of people that Christ had to deal with, and also Paul, than inhabited the earth to-day.

wito, and also Paul, than inhabited the earth today.

It seemed wicked among some denominations and people to assert that they know their sins are forgiven; to say that they know they are absolutely absolved from all iniquity. Some people were constantly magnifying their Creator; others were always deprecating their own littleness and unworthiness. These different features of religion appeared to be constantly pulling away from each other, but in the end, when each had told his story, it would amount to about the same thing.

The apostle spoke of peace which passeth all understanding. Mrs. Willing related the circumstance of a crazy friend of hers who was converted after she had lost her reason. She could not talk so as to be understood, on account of her shattered senses, except upon the subject of religion. This poor woman once said to the speaker, "See how tired the people all look. Why do they not seek rest! They do not look like rested Christians, although I suppose they will find rest and peace some time. I long to tell them how to find it, but they will not heed me if I do; and so I suppose they will have to find it out for themselves." This was the trouble with many, which was plainly visible apon their countenances; they looked tired,—those Christians who had not yet found peace.

The greater alluded to the words of Paul re-

The speaker alluded to the words of Paul 1 The speaker alluded to the words of Paul regarding love and charity. How should we attain this grace which should ill our hearts to the exclusion of all other things? She laid down a very sensible code of rules for the would-be Christian to adopt and follow. If they would extract all the roots of bitterness from their hearts and keep them from springing up there would be leas need of semi-annual conversions. The everyday Christian was the only real disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ. No matter if the Lord wanted us to give up our father, mother, wife, husband, children,—everything,—we would be everlasting gainers by it.

Mrs. Willing closed her able remarks with an exhortation to her hearers to come to Christ. The remainder of the services were taken up by prayer and a love-feast, led by Mrs. Willing.

KEMBLE ON SCHURZ.

The Author of "Addition, Division, and Silence" Undertakes to Belittle Civil-Service Reform by Showing that Mr. Schurz ice Reform by Showing that Mr. Schu Once Accepted Pay for Making Speech

in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 8.—Mr. William H Kemble, of this city, the author of the world-renowned scheme of "Addition, Division, and Silence," will publish to-morrow a reply to Sec-retary Schurz's denial of the charge that he was paid for campaign services in Pennsylvania Following is an abstract:

Sone time in June last a representative of the Fhiladelphia Times visited me for the purpose of learning my opinion of the recent Civil-Service order of the Fresident. Lexpressed very decidedly my disapproval of it, doubting, at the same time, the sincerity of those waose duty it was to enforce it, and gave as a reason the fact that Mr. Carl Schurz had himself been a recipient of political bounties, during past political campaigns to an extent which bordered upon avariee; that in 1890 he had written a speech which he had delivered in Pennsylvanna at the rate of \$500 per week, which I believe the Committee had taken to the extent of three weeks. The point I desired to make against Mr. Schurz was that, having always regarded himself as a mercenary, it would be in bad taste for him to set himself up as the executor of political reform.

the executor of political reform.

In the course, of a few weeks my remarks, like the story of the "three black crows," came back to me in the shape of a denial by Mr. Schuzz of not only what I did not say, but covering substantially what I did say. True, the denial of Mr. Schuzz is but second-hand, and may be totally at variance with what he did say; but, as reported, it is such an entire departure from the real facts that I feel called upon thus publicly to state just what Mr. Schuzz's relations were with the Republicans of Pennsylvania.

be brilding seets in your last."

This meterical like all is predecessors, closed in the production of the production of

RADWAY'S BEMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIPS After Using Them for Several Years, NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877. - DEAR SIR: Having for arr

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIE Cures the Worst Pains in from One to

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURR FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exercelating pains, allays in ammaton, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lucys, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or ergans, by

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, natter how violent or excruciating the pain, the UMATIC, Bed-Rieden, Infirm, Crippied, Nervous, aigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EAS WILL AFFORD INSTANT EAS

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenzs,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Coid Chills, Ague Caills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites,

The application of the READT RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will affect ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will a few moments cure Cramps, spanns, Sour Stomesh, Heartburn, Sick Headachs, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains. wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

"ravelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAYS
READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water
will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, is
t better than French Brancy or Bitters as a simplica-

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is nemedial agent in this world that will cure Fever as gue and all other Maisrious, Billous, Scarled, Typhei cilow, and other Fevers (aided by HADWAYS PILL) outlet as RADWAYS PILLOUS BRADWAYS PILLOUS THY COMMENT OF THE COMMENT OF THE

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secund

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quite, so red are the changes the body undergoes under the lainness of this truly wonderful medicine, that

DR. RADWAY'S

Every Day an Increase in Flest and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Bood. Sweat, Urine, and other duta and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for its prepare the wastes of the hody with new and sound material. Secretius, Syphillis, Consumption, Glandming Discoss, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouin, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Fyes, Struntonian Discosses, Francis of the System, Sore Fyes, Struntonian Discosses, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald fiesd, Ring Worm, Sait Rheum, Eryspeias, Acme. Risk Spots, Worms in the Fiesh. Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are with a Masses. If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waits

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Propey, Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Bright Disease, Albuminuris, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is shick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threats like white of an egg, or threats like white off, are the real particular, for there is a morbid, dark billous appea, ance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water. and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

Cured by Radway's Resolvent DE. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no high for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Reserver's and thought I would try it. but, had no faith it it. because i had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box or itsalways "Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a size of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, so happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumo, was in the left side of the bowels, over the grein. I write this o you for the benefit of others. You cappablish it fyou choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE.

PRICE, - \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER. ANN ARRON, Mich., April 20, 1875.—Dr. Rabwat-Kind Sir: I have been taking four Resolvent, Ferr-lating Pills, and also using the Resolvent, Ferr-lating Pills, and also using the Ready Releft about ooc year for ovarian tumors on the addmen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pro-nounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 272 pounds when I commanced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds but they are ked all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of file-solvent, nine of itelief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send my your book "False and True."

MRS, C. KRAP7.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapl.

Dr. Radway-Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the used your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, bealt still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. It have had a great many calls this aummer to insure or from Ohio, one from Campdicine has done for mine and outlier a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAFF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Kraft. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by this druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful curve effected by it. Yours respectfully.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18. 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!

READ FALSE AND TRUE

EDWIN

Argumentson

Messrs. Mills, 1 plain Why

Judge Farwell

He Will Give Ein Harms The arguments dictments agai

were resumed yes torney Mills, Mr. appeared for the Reed, Sidney Smit explained that the on three grounds: the jury; secondl been found on in ly, that the indici

protested that coutaken up several outside of the poli ed that the twent special Grand Jury of dollars. Possib did not choose to n ard. He believed t In the entire State who would treat a with more fairness. Reference had been despotism of Gran been said about langer to the civi ras neither from Jut from the absence This same attempt lees made once bef F. Periolat, and was of the court on a mere the people were fascation on purely text and the sel on the other a charge that such mell, or other memb lend themselves to tice. No, they had objection to the condition of the

was that the Grand believe, had found on his own evidence no other evidence into open court, we how could Mr. W. lictment was four more members of indicted could, if of the alleged insu-be would have a ht whether Judge B

where to summon, bound to go by that Walker's nild. The Court held tin open court what showing that the identical in both tion that the Court Mr. Weber conte-stand by itself, and serve that ventile moone else. Supping whatever, exce and the Sheriff on moued the origina a reason for quas. Mr. Reed said that have made the Mr. Weber claim legal power to die spoke as a citizen, he ordered the issue Sheriff had come that he had execut no attempt had be duct of the Sheriff Much conversation. serve that venta

and that it seemed the Sheriff had n and the presumptice cordance with the Whether this was a ment was a matter Mr. Weber then a up the third point, THE ALLEGED INS. He claimed that "feloniously" we tance, and that in England, was that perjury. The sta must read "willfundtetment did so drawn under the mon law, for ther of indictment del duage I arwells.

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Mr. Smith sak
made. Mr. Smith sai made.
The Court rem could not be con The only way in was when a defe pleaded guilty. of murder on his Mr. Weber que der the head of "cral indictment cution could shot the knowledge of Jupa

how it would be was about to ma been married bet then, the prosect living at that tin would it be suffl wife, without giv be thought, pree A number of Weber, who read of perjury, which

held that the summon the Ma tweaty-three me defendant! It wherein were the Wherein were the Grand Jury wholesale firms, Sheriff had only thing that he tasiest way cons he found twent ready to his han another point, t the indictment. of nousense had had a bank acco fact. Take before the Grau he had a bank a his triends, "I that I had a bat their mains."

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n. Thurlow Weed SR. R. R. REMEDITS

R. R.

at Pains in from One to NE HOUR

Pain Remedy TO TWENTY MINUTES.

nt or excruciating the pain, the kilden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, and with disease may suffer. READY RELIEF

the Kidneys,
of the Bladder, ion of the Bowels, tion of the Bowels, tion of the Lungs. Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Diphtheria,

Rheumatism. Ils, Ague Caills, blains, and Frost Biter e READY RELIEF to the part of stillculty exists will afford n half a tumbler of water will fr ramps, Spannis, Sonr Scomsen, actie, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, and all internal Pains.

Para carry a bettle of RADWAT's reactive about the drops in water, it or pain from change of water. It are the paint of the AND AGUE.

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RADWAY'S

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T BLOOD PURIFIER.

d Bladder Complaints. ensation when passing wat he back and along the loins.

welve Years' Growth Radway's Resolvent have had Ovarian Tumor in the

- \$1 Per Bottle. RTANT LETTER.

tter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

RADWAY'S

ATING PILLS!

Mr. Smith said that was just the point he made.

The Court reminded Mr. Weber that Walker could not be convicted on his own admission. The only way in which confession could be used was when a defendant came into court and pleaded guitty. A man could not be convicted of murder on his own confession only.

Mr. Weber quoted from Colman's digest, under the head of "Pleader," to show that a general indictment was sufficient where the prosecution could show that the matter was within the knowledge of the defendant.

JUDGE PARWELL ASKED.

how it would be in this case. Suppose a man was about to marry and swore that he had never been married before, and had no wife living. If, then, the prosecution found that he had a will living at that time and indicted him for perjury, would it be snificient to allege that he had a wire, without giving her name? The cases were, he thought, precisely similar.

A number of authorities were cited by Mr. Weber, who read the averments and assignments of perjury, which he claimed were sufficiently explicit.

GEN. STILES

not have made the motion.

Mr. Weber claimed that Judge Booth had no legal power to dictate to the Sheriff, and only

of perjury, which he claimed were sufficiently explicit.

GEN. STILES

held that the Sheriff had as much right to resummon the May Grand Jury as to select other twenty-three men. Where was the harm to the defendant? It was no argument to throw out sneers at these gentlemen because they were all respectable and some of them wealthy. Wherein were the people injured? Was it because the Grand Jury was composed of members of wholesale films, merchants, and the like? The Sheriff had only an hour or two to execute the special venire, and it was not an unreasonable thing that he should execute his duty in the casiest way consistent with its due performance. He found twenty-three good and lawful men ready to his hand, and these he summoned. On another point, that of the alleged generality of the indictment, the speaker thought a good deal of nonsense had been talked. If Walker really had a bank account, he must have known the fact. Take it that Walker came before the Grand Jury and wouldn't admit that he had a bank account. Then he went and told his friends, "I would not tell those, fellows that I had a bank account, because it wasn't their business. Of course I have one; have had for ten years, but I told them I had not." Why, then, Walker was a liar, self-confessed at that.

Here Mr. Smith interpolated some remark. Gen. Stiles said he had the floor. "Yes," answered Mr. Smith, "that's all you have." Gen. Biles said that these interruptions ought to be doped. A maryous excitable mas like him-

self might lose his temper. [Laughter.] For that matter he had actually forgotten his point. EDWIN WALKER,

Arguments on the Motion to Quash the Indictments.

Mesars. Mills, Weber, and Stiles Explain Why It Should Not Be Done.

Judge Farwell Does Not Seem Quite Satisfied in His Mind.

He Will Give His Opinion on That and the Harms Matter Friday,

The arguments on the motion to quash the mitteness against Edwin J. Walker for perjury were resumed yesternlay morning in the Crumal Store of the More Mannes of the More Mannes of the More Mannes of the More Mannes of the Gourt of the More Mannes of the Gound of the More Mannes of the

irrelevant and the Grand Jury had no jurisdiction, and no right to ask such questions. Mr. Reed quoted a decision of Judge Story's in regard to an indictment found on the evidence of an unseen witness. In this instance the indictment was quashed, and he contended that the same fate must befall the indictment against Walker.

The Court announced that he would look over the authorities and render his decision Friday.

but from the absence of law and its enforcement. This same attempt to challenge the array had been made once before in the case of Clemens F. Periolat, and was overruled, as the records of the court would show. Walker had come into court on a mere technicality, and therefore the people were justified in resisting the application on purely technical grounds. The counsel on the other side dare not for a moment charge that such men as Mr. Leiter, Mr. Tyrrell, or other members of the special jury would lend themselves to the commission of an injustice. No, they had to come in with a technical objection to the composition of the jury. the authorities and render his decision Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and that at the same time he would decide the application against the County Commissioners in regard to the McNeil contract.

ce. No, they had to come in with a technical objection to the composition of the jury.

Mr. Mills claimed that the court records showed simply that a special venire, general in its character, was ordered to be issued. There was nothing in the record to show that any instructions whatever were given to the Sheriff. The Court simply said, "I shall direct the Sheriff." but there was not one lots of evidence that he ever did direct him to summon certain men. Further, if the instructions had been given being outside of the powers of the Court, such orders would be null and void. No Judge could in his official capacity direct the Sheriff who to summon on a jury. The Court had a right to order a special venire; the Sheriff was absolutely accountable for the manner in which he got the jury together.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT ADVANCED BY THE DE-REBUILDING THE CITY-HALL. The State Money a Trust Fund-Open Letter of the Hon. R. P. Derickson to the Mayor and Common Council on the Subject. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cuicaoo, Aug. 8.—Nearly six years having elapsed since the City of Chicago received from the State a large fund to be used in the rebuilding of the City-Hall on its original site, and nothing hav-ing been done towards rebuilding it, it has become a matter of general inquiry throughout the State. What is the cause of this delay? So great has be come the interest felt in regard to this matter that at the last session of the General Assembly a committee was appointed to investigate the mat-ter and make report to the Governor; which committee has just held a meeting in the city. In view of this general interest in the subject, will you permit me through your columns to address the following open letter to the Mayor

was that the Grand Jury, as he had reason to believe, had found the indictment against him on his own evidence, and that they had taken no other evidence. The indictment, as returned into one eourt, was indorsed by six men, and how could Mr. Walker know but that the indictment was found on facts known to two or more members of the jury itself. Any person indicted could, if this style of thing was allowed, come in and arriagn the indictment against him, by making an affidavit, on information and belief, as Mr. Walker had done.

MR. WEBER

subject, will you permit me through your columns to address the following open letter to the Mayor and Common Council:

**To the Hon. Mayor. Comptroller, and Common Council of the City of Chicago—Gentlement Sylvirue of the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illmois (and acts supplementary thereto), approved Feb. 16. 1865, the City of Chicago expended the sum of two and a naif millions of dollars in deepening and otherwise improving the channel of the summit division of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

The law under which the money was so expended provided that, for the amount of such expenditure with interest thereon, the city should have a vested lien upon said canal with its revenues subject to any canal debts existing at the time the law was enacted. It also provided that the State of Illinois might at any time relieve the lien upon the canal and revenues by refunding to the City of Chicago the amount so expended and the interest thereon. In October, 1871, the terrible ordeal of fire through which the city had been doomed to pass a wakened the sympathy of the entire State and country, and the Governor of the State, moved thereto not less by his personal sympathy than by official duty, convened the General Assembly in special session. The object of the special session was to take into consideration the situation of our stricken city, and to devise means of rendering her assistance in ner hour of greatest need.

While the ruins were yet smoking the General Assembly convened at Springfield, its members from all parts of the State being apparently all desirous of doing what could lawfully be done to render our city assistance.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and House, of mation and belief, as Mr. Walker had done.

MR. WEBER
said that before taking up the third point, that
of the alleged insenticiency of the indictment,
he would have a little to say on the question of
whether Judge Booth did order the Sheriff
whom to summon. He claimed that they were
bound to go by the records of the court, and
that Walker's alldayit was not admissible.

The Court helu that Judge Booth having said
in open court what he would do, and the record
showing that the names of the jurors being
kient at in both cases, it was a fair presumption that the Court did as he said he would.

Mr. Weber contended that the record must
stand by itself, and could not be amended by
allidayit. The Court exhausted its power when
it ordered the special venire, and the power to
serve that venire was vested in the Sheriff, and
no one else. Suppose the Court had said nothing whatever, except to order the special venire,
and the Sheriff on its own volition had resummoned the original jury, would that have been
a reason for quasting the indictment?

Mr. Reed said that in such cese they would
not have made the motion.

Mr. Weber claimed that Judge Booth had no

der our city assistance.

A Joint Committee of the Senate and House, of which the writer was a member, was at once appointed to take the matter into consideration, and to devise means, and report a bill, whereby aid could it wfully be rendered by the State to the City

Mr. Weber claimed that Judge Booth had no legal power to dictate to the Sheriff, and only spoke as a citizen, his authority ending when he ordered the issue of the special venire. The Sheriff had come into court, and made return that he had executed the writ as ordered, and no attempt had been made to impugn the conduct of the Sheriff,

Much conversation followed,

THE COURT SIGNIFTING at last that the point had been rully discussed, and that it seemed to be a matter of fact that the Sheriff had resummoned the same men, and the presumption was that he did so in accordance with the suggestion of the Court. Whether this was a reason to quash the indictment was a matter to be argued.

Mr. Weber then resumed his argument, taking up the third point, that of

THE ALLEGED INSUFFICIENCY OF THE INDICT
MENT.

He claimed that the omission of the word "feloniously" was not of the slightest importance, and that in no State in the Union, or in England, was that word used in indictments for perjury. The statute said that the indictment must read "willfully and corruptly," and this indictment did so read. The indictment was drawn under the statute, not under the common law, for there no longer existed any form of indictment defined by common law.

Junge Farweil said that the indictment alleged that walker was asked if he had a bank account, and repried in the negative. Now, the prosecution alleged that in this he committed perjury, and to prove this they must prove that he had a bank account. The prosecution did not state what bank this account was in, and so gave Walker no opportunity to prepare his defense.

Mr. Smith said that was just the point he made.

The Court reminded Mr. Weber that Walker At the outset of the investigation as to what power the treneral Assembly possessed to render such aid, the Committee were met with the provisions of general of any add directly to our city.

But, after further consideration, it occurred to the Committee that the act of the General Assembly above referred to, while it did not require it to be done, revertheless did permit the State to relieve the lion which the city held on the carol and its revenes by refunding the amount expended by the city in making improvements on the canal, with interest, was \$2, 153, 340.

The Committee were not slow in pressing this provision of the law into service, and speedily were ready to report a bill refunding the amount expended by the city on the canal improvements.

But even then perfect harmony did not prevail. Dissensions had arisen from the smoking ashes of our desolate city, and screens were relieved on the South Side.

While these proceedings were in progress the Cook County delegation were asked to answer the question was answered affirmatively. The Committee them reported; and, acting upon their report, the General Assembly enacted a law, approved oct. 20, 1871, which took effect and was in force from and after its passage.

By the State of the canal money, with the condition attached hereimater referred to: which question was answered affirmatively. The Committee them reported; and, acting upon their report, the General Assembly enacted a law, approved Oct. 20, 1871, which took effect and was in force from and after its passage.

By the provisions of this law the State of Illinois exercised its right to relieve the lien which the city had on the canal and its revenues by appropriation, however, was accombanied by the Ottowing condition. Provided, however, that not less than one-afth, nor to exceed one-third, of said sum so appropriation, however, was accombanied by the following condition: Provided, however, that not less than one-afth, nor to exceed one-third, of said sum so appropriation however, was accombanied by t

The Mayor of the city, in his inaugural address

The Mayor of the city, in his insularian accommodately after the passage of the bill, recognized the trust character of the fund, and on behalf of the city returned thanks to the General Assembly for the favor. And nowhere in the years that have interremed have the legislative authorities of the city indicated by any act that they viewed this fund otherwise than as a trust fund, intrusted to the city for the specific purpose in the act set footh.

in regard to the disposition of the money by setting aside the sum of \$601,000 ont of the entire amount for the purpose of rebuilding the City-Hall. Nothing further has been done by the City-Hall. Nothing further has been done by the City-Gouncil in relation to said amount of \$661,000, so recognized as a Trust Fund, and set aside for the rebuilding of the City-Hall.

The present City Administration found a large city indebtedness on their hands, with insufficient means to meet it. After a complete examination of the situation, what seemed to them the best method of discharging this indebtedness was adopted in August, 1876. This method embraced the classification of the city indebtedness included in the first class was first to be paid. But the first class included, among other items, "such trust funds as have been misapplied." The second class included certificates which should first be paid after the items included in the first class. The character of the City-Hall Fund having thus been shown to be a trust fund, and it having been invariably recognized as such by the legislative authorities of the city to the present time, it necessarily follows that there is now on hand in the City Treasury the amount set aside by the City Council in 1874 for rebuilding the City-Hall, or that this trust fund has been misapplied.

If the latter proposition be true, and this trust fund has been misapplied, then it clearly comes within class first, and should be immediately replaced.

It has been misapplied, then it clearly comes within class first, and should be immediately replaced.

fund has been misapplied, then it clearly comes within class first, and should be immediately replaced.

It has been stated, and the statement is believed to have been made truly, that the Comptroller has been and is now paying off debts included in the second class. By what authority this is done does not appear, unless he is an authority unto himself. For, as before seen, the legislative authority of the city has never considered this City-Hall fund in any other light than as a trust fund.

But it is urged that, admitting all this, and that the City-Hall fund is a trust fund, the Legislature fixed no time when the money should be expended, and, therefore, the city may postpone the execution of the trust indefinitely. This view is too frivolous to receive any serious answer. No time being fixed, a reasonable time is all that can be asked. And, above all, it furnishes no excuse for misappropriating the trust fund, or for delay in restoring it.

If, therefore, the City-Hall fund is not now in the Treasury intact, in view of the foregoing considerations we call upon the Comptroller immediately to carsy into effect the classification made by the City Council, by replacing every dollar of said fund. And, furthermore, this having been done, we believe that every consideration of good faith and sound policy declare that now is the accepted time to execute the trust imposed upon the city, by an economical expenditure of the fund in the erection of a City-Hall. Very respectfully.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

TWO THIEVES. One stole of gold a rich man's mite; The good name, one, a poor girl bore. One stole in fear, at dead of night; One spoke a word—the deed was o'er. One took part; and one took all.

One left enough for life and joy; One left but weeping, and the pall Of more than death o'er all employ. One expiates in chains his sin.

And scorn of many and bitter thought And one who stole so much, a name Beyond the worth of life or gold, Is free and courted, and the fame Of his dark deed is never told.

HATTIE MATHER.

LODA, Ill.

Thick prison-walls to close him in,

HOW EVARTS RUNS HIS FARM. It is not strange that Mr. Evarts doesn't make money off of his farm. Horace Greeley and H. W. Beecher failed because they were not content to let their workmen run the farm, but must needs put their own absurd ideas in practice. Mr. Evarts fails because his manager is unable to understand him and gets confused just as soon as Mr. Evarts makes his appear

happy light dawning upon him.

"The exact purpose of the creation of such beings," pursued Mr. Evarts, heedless of the interruption, "is something which will perhaps be revealed at some time in the far-distant future. At present the discussion of it is premature. Mankind is necessarily divided into various grades, each fitted to its sphere. The sphere of this man has perhaps not been developed. I am tain to think him as superfluous as he is idiotic. The work for which he has been created is either yet to come or has gone with the lapse of time, never to return. I should like to trace the theory of Darwin in this creature. I should like to compare him with the lower species, if, happily, there are any lower. I wish I had an orang-outang here." orang outang here.".
"We haven't one on the farrum, sur," said

Patsey, with some haste. "They—they was sold by mistake, sur, lasht winter, along wid de petatys."

Cease, barbarian!" said Mr. Evarts with towering scorn, evidently provoked beyond en-iurance. "Upon my soul, you have as little knowledge of farm work as the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler has of politics. If I hadn't had the extreme misfortune of employing you for the last five years I should resolve upon the spot that you were the wretched creature from Ohlo who is seeking an office, and order out a regi-ment to put you down as ruthlessly as if you were a howling mob."

Mr. Evarts rushed wildly into the house.

Mr. Evarts rushed wildly into the house.

"I think," said Patsey, after wasting another precious half hour in profound thought, "I think Musther Evarts wants me to harness the oxin to the carriage and put the colts to the hay-wagon; though what the divil he wint through all that palaver for is more than I can tell. I wish he'd go back to Washington and run the Government, leavin' me to run the farmen." And all in the world that Mr. Evarts wanted was that Patsey should cultivate the corn.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.

A strange case of well-deserved retribution has been lately reported to us, the circumstances of which are as follows: On one of the best farms in Orange County, located within a few miles of Middletown, there lived a farmer who came into possession of his property, it is said, by defrauding his aged father out of it. He induced the old gentieman to deed the nomestead and farm over to him, representing that he would be well taken care of during his declining would be well taken care of during his declining years, and that were the property in his own name he would take more interest in it. No sooner was the deed made out and delivered than the son began a series of petty persecutions against his father, compelling him to perform duties about the farm, overtaxing his strength; excluding him from the family table and dealing out to him in a giagerly manner sustenance hardly sufficient to keep soul and body together. These acts of cruelty were carried to such an extent that the brokenhearted father was compelled to leave the roof which he himself had creeted, and throw himself upon the charity of the world, at one time, we believe, becoming an immate of the county well upon the charity of the world, at one time, we believe, becoming an immate of the county poor-house. Things went ou in this way for some years, the son apparently prospering and accumulating quite a large share of this world's goods. He became suspected of several acts of dishonesty in dealing with his neighbors, and lost no opportunity to enrich himself at the expense of others. To such an extent did he carry his parsimonious practices that at last he endeavored to escape the payment of some of his just debts by secretly conveying his property to his son, little thinking that his own son would be as ungrateful to him as he had been to his father. He thus successfully evaded the payment of his debts, but when he attempted to continue coutrol of the farm an unexpected obstacle presented itself,—the son proclaimed himself sole owner and refused to follow out his directions, or allow him in any way to control the proceed. directions, or allow him in any way to control
the proceeds. Disputes and recriminations followed, until finally the son ordered the father
off the premises, and refused to contribute to
his support. The upshot of the whole affair is
that the grandfather is now reinstated in the
old arm-chair in the family circle, and will be

tenderly cared for during the remainder of his natural life, while his son is employed as a farm laborer in a distant part of the country. In-gratitude, in every second generation, is no doubt hereditary in the family, and it will be curious to observe what the present owner's son will do if he gets a chance.

MR. HORTER'S MISTAKE.

A man named Horter lived out in Colorado a few years ago, but, as his health was bad, he was ordered to spend a year or two at the seashore. He was born in the far West and had never seen an oyster in its shell. He bought a cottage down at Atlantic City, and went there to live early last spring. A few days after his cottage down at Aliantic City, and went there to live early last spring. A few days after his arrival he saw a man going by with a cart-load of oysters, which Horter mistook for stones. Stones are mighty scarce at Atlantic, and, as Horter wanted some to make borders for his flower-beds, he asked the man what he would take for his load. It struck Horter that the price was high, but he bought the lot and had them dumped down by his gate. The next day he stuck 800 of them in the sand, in his garden, around the beds, and, when the job was done, he thought it looked uncommonly handsome.

A week afterward there were three or four warm days, and Horter remarked that the sea-breeze smelled very strongly: and he told Mrs. Horter that he thought there must be a dead whale lying somewhere down on the beach. The next day the smell became more offensive, and Mrs. Horter said that it was an outrage that the authorities didn't clean up the streets and remove the garbage that poisoned the air. On the following day the weather was extremely not, and the stench became perfectly terrific. Mr. Horter said there must be a dead rat somewhor in the weather-boarding, and he got the carpeater to come and remove some of it. But he found nothing, and upon going away he remarked to Horter that the sauerkraut they were cooking for dinner was the deadliest sauerkraut for smell that he ever encountered.

he remarked to Horter that the sauerkraut they were cooking for dinner was the deadliest sauerkraut for smell that he ever encountered.

The stench grew stronger all that night, and on the next morning a committee of neighbors waited upon Mr. Horter to say that if he would kill that polecat he would confer a personal favor upon them and upon the people of the county generally. Then Horter told them how perplexed he was about the matter, and said he would only be too glad to have the cause of the trouble detected. So the Committee made a perplexed he was about the matter, and said he would only be too glad to have the cause of the trouble detected. So the Committee made a tour of inspection, holding their noses. When they got into the garden they perceived the oysters all gaping wide open, and evolving an awful smell, absolutely in fumes. One of the committeemen, grasping the fact that Horter planted these oysters, imagined that ne was crazy, suddenly elimbed over the fence and went home. The others remained and asked Horter what on earth he meant by laying those oysters around in the sun in that manner. "Oysters!" said Horter. "Oysters! You don't mean to say those are oysters! You don't mean to say those are oysters! Well, well; that beats all! I was wondering what made all those stones split even down the middle. I couldn't account for it. And so those are oysters! Why, I thought oysters always came in cans."

That afternoon he buried the shell-fish deep in the sand, and the smell ceased. Then he sold out his cottage and moved to Long Branch. He told Brown, his next-door neighbor, that he knew they were oysters all the time, and he did it for a joke; but he moved because the people seemed to see too awful much fun in it.

it for a joke; but he moved because the people seemed to see too awful much fun in it.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

Abbeville (Ga.) Medium.

It is said that Jordan, the New York Greenrood drummer, recently met with the following rather amusing experience in his extensive travels. Ongoing to a hotel in one of our large cities he was assigned to a room previously partly occupied. After being shown the way by the polite and accommodating clerk, he went to his apartment, found the door open, a candle i just as soon as Mr. Evarts is appearance and begins to talk. Mr. Evarts is not foolisis enough to trust humself with the manual labor of the farm; there are worse things than that kind of meddling. Last year, for instance, Mr. Evarts said to his manager, the very first morning of the summer vacation:

"Patsey, it becomes necessary, in view of the superabundance of foreign and deleterious elements among those green and waving uprights, and the branching and numerous supporters and have the latter agitate the surface of the naturally productive soil."

Patsey said "Surr?" and his face wore a look of the most hopeless confusion, not unmixed with admiring surprise.

"The astounding density of the various species of the human head," continued Mr. Evarts, after a start of vexation, succeeded by a period of profound thought, "is a something, I am free to confess, much beyond my comprehension. I have transacted business, in the course of my career, with the wandering Arab of the desert; I have passed hours in friendly contention with the nopeless ignorance peculiar to the backwoods of Tennessee; I have labored for vexatious periods with the average followers of the business, in the course of the punishment he so deserved; I have combated Lucy Stone singly and alone for three successive hours; I have chee combated Lucy Stone singly and alone for three successive hours; I have chee content to missing his hand, he laid it upon the face of the unconscious sleeper, and then his hair, in holy horror, stood on end. The face was cold and clammy—he was sleeping with a combated Lucy Stone singly and alone for three successive hours; I have even communed with the stolid and peculiarly happy idioey of Gideon Welles; but I never saw the like of this. It is worse than the jury in the Beecher trial. By the ghost of William Tell: the man's a horse."

"It a combated Lucy Stone singly and alone for three successive hours; I have even communed with the stolid and peculiarly happy idioey of Gideon Welles; but I never saw the like of thi dimly burning on the centre-table, and the only the three parties appeared before the bar, Jordan en dishabille! Can you imagine anything more spiritueile! Two hundred and fifty pounds avoirdupois make up a tolerable vigorou

CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING.

Pail-Mall Gazette.

An interesting experiment was made last week at a horse-slaughtering establishment at Dudley, with a view of testing a new system of slaugh tering cattle by means of dynamite, and thu putting them out of existence more speedily and with less suffering than by the ordinary and with less suffering than by the ordinary pole-ax. Two large powerful horses and a donkey (disabled for work) were arranged i.a line about half a yard apart under a shed, the donkey being placed in the centre. A small primer of dynamite, with an electric fuse attached, was then placed on each of their foreheads and fastened in position by a piece of string under the jaw. The wires were then coupled up in circuit and attached to the electric machine, which stood about five yards in front. The handle of the machine being then turned an electric current was discharged, which exploded three charges simultaneously, and the animals instantly fell dead without a struggle. The whole affair was over in ten minutes, and the experiment appears to have been a periect success. By this means, it is stated, even a hundred or more cattle, may be instantly killed by the same current of electricity. There cannot be a doubt that the present system of slaughtering cattle current of electricity. There cannot be a doubt that the present system of slaughtering cattle is open to the charge of being cruel and barbarous, and the slightest want of skill on the part of the siaughterer often subjects the unhappy beast to borrible torture. Any attempt to extinguish life painlessly is a step in the right direction, not only as regards cattle but also as regards criminals seutenced to capital punishment, whose case equally deserves consideration.

WORSE THAN HIS DOSES.

Detroit Free Press

The doctors of Detroit don't take a joke as kindly as they might. The other evening a citizen of Woodward avenue went a block out of his way to put his head into a doctor's office and

call out:
"Man at the corner of Woodward avenue and "Man at the corner of Woodward avenue and Elizabeth street got a cad &t!"

The doctor put on his hat and hastened to the corner indicated, hoping that he might not be too late to save human life. There was no crowd and no excitement, and as the M. D. leaned against the lamp-post to catch his breath he saw a man sitting on the curbstone bathing his foot with cold water. The boot which he had drawn off stood beside him, and the man was saying:

"Blast that shoemaker; blast that boot—ah, yes, blast 'em!"

It was a bad fit. After two or three minutes the doctor saw that it was. What his thoughts were no one will ever know, but as a boy came near running a velocipede against him he growled out:

"About ten thousand men in this town ought to be taken out and shot!"

THE SIZE OF LONDON. Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter.

London covers nearly 700 square miles. It numbers more than 4,000,000 inhabitants. It comprises 100,000 foreigners, from every quarter comprises 100,000 foreigners, from every quarter of the globe. It contains more Roman Catholies than Rome itself; more Jews than the whole of Palestine; more Irish than Dublin; more Scotchmen than Edinburg; more Weishmen than Cardiff. Has a birth in it every five untnutes, and a death in it every eight minutes; has seven accidents in it every day in its 7,000 miles of streets; has 123 persons every day, and 45,000 annually, added to its population; has 117,000 habitual criminals on its police-register; has 23,000 prostitutes; and has 38,000 drunkards annually brought before its magistrates.

AN INFINITE VARIETY. Truth is indeed stranger than fiction, for, any one had tried, he could not have invente actually received by the Portland Kerosene Oil Company. Witness the list: Caracine, carecane, carozine, carocine, cursene, carozyne, caricien, carsine, caresene, carosyne, caricien, carsine, caresene, carosyne, caricien, carsine, caresene, carosyne, caricien, carsine, caresene, carosine, carosine, carosine, carosine, kerosene, karosine, keriseen, karosine, keriseene, karosine, keriseene, karosine, karos

A VALUABLE SOLDIER. Dayton (O.) Journal.

They have a model soldier among the Light Guards. He believes in doing duty right up to the handle. The other night, at Columbus, he was put on picket duty, with the usual instruc-

Robinson."
So our Light Guard determined that no man should pass him without saving the mystic words, "Jack Robinson." He paced up and down his beat with military precision, and sure enough after awhile along came a belated Guard, making his way back to camp. Down came our picket to present arms, and in stentorian tones he called out:

picket to present arms, and it stentonal code he called out:

"Halt! Who goes there, friend or foe?"

"Friend."

"Advance friend, and say Jack Robinson."

The friend advanced, said Jack Robinson, and passed on the way to his quarters, rejoicing that he had encountered so disciplined a picket.

"Is the Snake Editor in?" "Amid the slings and arrows of outraged fortune he never forsak es his post. Bel me the Snake Editor." "Well, I killed a rattle-"

"Well, I killed a rattle—"
"How long was it?"
"Nine feet four—"
"We what! less'than ten feet? This paper is no recepticle for miserable fishing-worm stories," and the exasperated editor seized the visitor by by the throat and shut off from his insides the breath of heaven.
"Yaas," gurgled the poor wretch, "but it had eighty-seven ra—"
"No back talk!" yelled the editor: "we want no rattlesnakes less than from ten to twelve feet in length," and the snake-killer was dashed to pieces on the flinty pavement below.

TWO HATTERS. Paris paper.

An exquisite bought a hat from each of the

two leading hatters of Paris and changed the linings. He called casually at the shop of one and asked to have his ironed. "Good heavens, and asked to have his ironed. "Good heavens, sir!" exclaimed the artist, "how can you possibly wear such an abomination? Only look at it closely. It is an old hat vamped up, I assure you!" He went home, changed his hat, and called on the second. "I should be sorry to injure a colleague," said the second hatter, sarcastically, "but, really, if a salesman at my shop were to offer a customer such a wretched object as this, I should dismiss him instantly."

A NORFOLK DUMPLING.

Young Hodge (in expectation of a copper)-Oi'll open the gate." Young Lady on Horseback—* You are a very civil lad. You don't come from these parts?'
Young Hodge—Yow're a liar. I dew!"

QUERY?

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—How many of your reader will be influenced by the attack made upon John Sherman by S. H. K. in your vesterday's issue, when he confesses that he has not voted since 1860, forsooth "he could not find a party with swhich to go"? A man who could hesitate be-tween Lincoln and Seymour in 1864 would not be likely to say a kindly word for Mr. Sherman, whose patriotism and honesty cannot be fairly questioned, and whose record is without a flaw. Buckeye.

If He Could Only.

Burlington Hackeys.

We have seen women, beautiful young girls, with the smile of an angel irradiating their seraphic faces, and the glow of Christian charity and womanly tenderness in their hearts, stand and talk three-quarters of an hour to a groaning, tortured man, who would have gone wild in love with them if he could only have forgotten for one brief, feeting second that his right suspender was kept in place by a long brass pin that passed through it into the small of his back.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful. and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICE IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMERO patrons throughout the city we have establish Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designat below, where advertisements will be taken for the san price as charged at the Mallo Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p.

on Saturdays:

William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer,
William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer,
William H. Winning, Bookseller and Stationer,
West Madison-st., near Western,
ROBERT THEUNSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
GEORGE HENRY. Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394
Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT FOR SALE, CON J. B. Brewster, of New York, and a bay mare Jenule is warranted to trot better than 2:50; she is perfect gentle in every respect, also one good family or ous ness mare. Tyeare old, sands without cytur, harves must is in ill-health, and obliged to leave the city. Apply at barn rear of 302 Michigan-av.

A COUPE ROCKAWAY AS GOOD AS NEW aprings; side spring buggy—for sale cheap. 160 Wer Monroe-st. Monroe-si.

POR SALE—SIX SIDE SPRING TOP BUGGIES,
Coan & Ten Brocke make, good as new; 10 end
apring plane hox top do; 6 phastons, basket, open and
with top; express and delivery wagons; farm do; 1
bus; 1 ice wagon; 1 col. do; also a large lot of new
and second-hand harness. Advances made, Stock,
etc., sold on monthly payments. Horses and buggies,
etc., let by the day, week, or month. H. C. WALKER,
240 and 531 State-si.

AND and 251 State-81.

POR SALE—AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES—A fine addle and harness horse; is a free, stylish driver, and trots in 3:20. One good family or road horse, and tree good business horses. One side-spring top-bugy (Coan & TenBroeke make), one top road-wagon. Don't buy till you call and see us. HUBBARD & HAWLEY, rear 87 South Jefferson-at. rear 87 South Jefferson-84.

FOR SALE—ONE YOUNG CARRIAGE TEAM, 6
Years old, dark brown color, kind, and with good
style and action. Inquire at BECKEL'S sale stable,
between Ann and May-sta.

ONE LARGE FAMILY HORSE OR A LIGHT PAIR
Wanted in exchange for city or suburban lots.
Title perfect. Horses must be kind for lady to drive.
Address G. W. ROGERS, 85 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME TEAM OF CARRIAGE
horses, young and sound, with good action. Apply
or address floots 2, 187 kinzle-81.

WANTED—A GOOD. SOUND. GENTLE HORSE
not over 6 years old, to weigh about 1,000 nounds.
Apply at once to D. H. SULLIVAN, 229 and 281 North
Clark-81.

Ciark-st.

WANTED-A GOOD SOUND WORK HORSE, FO
whiten I will trade a heavy gold vest chain an
locket worth \$85. Address C 30, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD BUSINESS WAGON, HORSE and harness in exchange for a good suburban lot. Address C 7, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A SMALL GROCERY, DOING A CASH BUSINESS
A at a great bargain; stock and fixtures all new
satisfactory reason for selling. Inquire at 275 Eas
Madison-st.

FOR SALE-WHOLESALE ICE-CREAM, BAKERY and confectionery. Best stand in the city. 62 And confectioner. Best stand in the city. 622
West Lake-st.

POR SALE—THE ENTIRE OUTFIT OF ONE OF
The oldest wholesale jewelry houses in the city; fixtures areas good as new and goods are first-class. Must
be sold, as I am going to California. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 138 State-st.

POR SALE—TOY, NEWS. AND CIGAR STORE;
Will seel cleap if taken this week. 610 South State. I' will sell cheap if taken this week. 610 South State.

FOR SALE—OR RENT-STEAM GRAIN KLEVA
To or, 25,000 bushels capacity; No. I locality; crophis roat large. NeLSON & CARK, 70 Lasalle-8t.

Room 6, Culcago, IB.

LEWSPAPER AND JOB OFFICE FOR SALE

Concap—A Republican weekly paper (chreniation
concapacity in a thriving city of 14,000 population in
Northern Historic state of 14,000 population in
Northern Hist Investments will do went to address the advertus who is the owner of a valuable patent, which, for sat factory reasons, he desires to dispose of. The royal now noid for the use of the invention by a single par more than pays interest on the sum for which I will a all my right to it. Address if 71, Tribune offer. all my right to it. Address it 71, Produce of the Manual Control of the Manual Control of \$5,000 or \$6,000 to take charge of a business that will pay 190 to 230 per cent annually; bearquarters to be in Chicago. Reference given and required; a railroad man preferred. Address it? A Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. A STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT—THE pire Parior Bedsen 1 Commany, 383 West Mad. st. sell on installments at bottom prices furnis carpets, crockery, stoves, and household goods. Ho furnished throughout.

fernished throagnost.

ELLING OUT AT AND BELOW COST FOR M

days—no numbing! Carpets, furniture, and stoves
can be purchased of u. A. LOW hill & Col., 736 West
diadaton—st., cheaper than of any house in chierago; we
can furnish a house complete with directang goods.

CITY REAL ESTATE ALE-GREAT BARGAIN-WELL-B house on good street for small payment a long time. Owner, 701 Monroe-st. OR SALE-REAL ESTATE CHARFER-A PE petual lilinois charter-one of two owned by man ow will est or exchange my real estate in and ne hicago. Address THOS. B. BRYAN, 154 Lake-st incage, or washington, D. C.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 CHOICE LOTS on ridge at LaGrange at \$100. \$15 down, \$5 month-y, aiso lo at \$200, monthly payments: 2 cottages, large otar my fine residence with barn, and free pass to prop-rity; I farm, 100 acres; I farm, 80 acres, 15 minutes' lrive from LaGrange; I farm in lowa county, Was lear Mallson, all at a bargain. D. H. SMALL, 90 Dear-FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATION
On the shore of Lake Michigan, a brick house
with 15 rooms and all modern improvements, about
acres of ground, a brick barn, and a variety of fru
For further particulars address Box 88, Highland Par ORSALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOO one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from incapo; \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest proper market, and shown free; abstract free: 10-cent tra gready on. IRA BiGOWN, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-VERY LOW-GOOD IMPROVES as a cre, hear schools, neighbors, etc. Write to S. F. BENSON. Union, Ia. REAL ESTATE WANTED.

W ANTED-HOUSE AND LOT, WELL SITUATED, \$2,500; first payment merchandise, horse, carriage, harness, and other personal, \$1,000; balance easy terms. Call or address Room 8, 102 Eandolph-s. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-THE MOST COMPLETE AND CONVEN-lest houses in the city for the money, now in pro-cess of erection at corner of Monroe and Oakiey-sta, to be ready for occupancy Aug. 20.

Plans to be seen at our office.

POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborn-St.

TO RENT-520 PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, No. 1024 West Adams-st. lugulre of W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 West Van Bures-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST SIDE Tribune office. Tribune office.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, 14
South Green-st.; 344 Washington-st., suitable for
photographic gallery or salesroom: 348, 350, 354 Lakest., flats of 7 rooms, cheap rents. Apply N. NORTON, 361 Washington-st. TO RENT-\$12-HOUSE 6 ROOMS, IN GOOD OR der; \$12 Hubbard-st. PETERSON & BAY, 168 Ran

North Side. TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LIN-coln-av. cars, a new 14-room brick, walnus-grained, scoebts, and all conveniences; for room, marble front, furnace and fixtures, No. 1 neighborhood, 537.50; 6-room flast, \$30; main floor. CHAS. N. HALE., 138 Randolph.

Suburban.
TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSES AT SUMMER-dale (North Ravenswood); very cheap to good tenne: lake water and 7c fare. R. GREEK, southeast corner Mouroe and Market-sta.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY
as Room 30, 115 East, Randolph-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED SOUTH-FRONT ROOMS, TO RENT-ROOMS, 163 CLARK-ST., \$3, \$4, AND \$5 per week. Office E, second floor. WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SMALL, NICELY-FUR-nished house by gentleman, wife, child 2 years old, and bay; West or South Side preferred; will take premises immediately. H 21, Tribune office. FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 185 dolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.

Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 66 East Madison -st. Established 1863.

E. C. COLE, 144 DEARBOEN-ST., HAS \$1,000, E. \$2,500, and \$5,000 to loan at 8 per cent. 3 or 5 years, on Chicago property; larger sums at 7 per cent.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WILSON, 118 Randolph st., Room 3.

MAGNETIAGE LOANS-35 00, 32,200, \$1,200 AT 8 MORTGAGE LOANS-\$3,500, \$2,200, \$1,200 AT per cent; large amounts at 7 per cent; \$500 at per cent; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERT & CO. 150 Laxalle-st.

150 Lasaile-st.

7 PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVE city real estate; see our case on first page. TUR NEH & BOND, 102 Washington-st. O PER CENT-MONEY IN SUMS OF \$1,000 AND upwards to loan on Improved farms in Central and Northern Hillsois. DEAN # PATNE, Randolph and Dearborn-Sta, Chilegon. S1.000 IN CITY VOUCHERS FOR SALE COLE, 107 Clark-st.

\$1.000 payable out of taxes for 1877. W. 0
Col.g. 107 Clark-st.

\$16.000 good located residence property at 7
per cent. H 75, Tribune office

\$50,000 to Loan in Sums to Suit Af a CO., 98 Dearbornest, near Washington. LOST AND FOUND. POUND-LAST SUNDAY, A SUM OF MONEY L OST-GOLD SPECTACLES, BETWEEN 72 NORTH Clark st. and the bridge, Aug. 8. Finder returning them to 4 South Clark st., Room 2, will be rewarded. warded.

OST-IN PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR "NEW Jork," leaving Omaha Tuesday, Aug. 7, pair of diamond cluster ear rings. The finder will be very generously rewarded by addressing Mr. WILLIAM THORN & Lyceum Theatre, West Fourteenth-st., New York City. Tork City.

OST—AUG. 7, ON ADAMS-ST. WEST OF PEORIA, La pair of gold spectacles, A liberal reward for their return to 134 Henry-st.

OST—TUESDAY, AUG. 7, ON SOUTH WATER-bat, between Clark and Franklin-sts., a large, black leather pocketbook, containing papers and notes of no value to a containing appers and notes of no value to a containing appers and notes of no value to a containing papers and notes of no water statements. The containing against the water statement of the wat

Water-st. A. SOPER.
CTRAYED—LAST FRIDAY FROM JOHNSON AND
Wright-sts., a mileh cow of white and red color,
bears the mark W. B. on right hind leg; \$5 reward
will be paid on the return of same to E. KIKTSCHMER, 209 Johnson-st. No questions asked. TAKEN UP-SUNDAY, AUG. 5, A RED AND white cow. The owner can have her by calling at 27 Kansas st., between Throop and Loomis. 20 REWARD-FOR SMALL BLACK BAG WITH Contents taken from 9 o'clock Eastern train. Michigan Central depot, Friday alght, Aug. 3, If left at 31 and 83 South Canal-st. No questions asked.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER STATE—out board. Terms reasonable. out board. Terms reasonable.

302 MICHIGAN AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room, second floor, opposite lake and park, to rent with board for single gentlemen or ladies.

685 WABASH AV.—HANDSOMELY FUR-family, with good table. References exchanged.

West Side.

211 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY EUR-accommodated.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS SINGLE required or en suite, with first-class board; references 396 WEST BANDOLPH-ST. - BOARD WITH large well-furnished room, near Union Para;

BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-WANTED AT ONCE, TWO OR THREE outfurnished rooms, with board for two; must be located east of State-at, and south of Twelfth. Address H41, Tribune office.

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE FRAME HOUSE 119 Peoris-st., rear of Eye and Ear infirmary, to be moved at once. Apply to WM. GRACE, 28 Quin-cy-st., corner Dearborn. Cy-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—AN 18 KARAT. M-SECOND HORSE-timer, in best order, for one-half its value. JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, 186 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOUR FLAT CARS, COMMON cauge, suitable for lumber or coal; the cars are nearly new and in good order. For information address H. E. McDONALD, Furnessville, Porter Co., Ind.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE-GOOD LAND IN MICHIGAN
and Wisconsin for city property. J. M. PESTANA,
123 Dearborn-si.

FOR EXCHANGE-SPLENDID TEXAS FARMS AND
lands on railroads; also city property and mortgage
notes to exchange for merchandise, drugs, &c. Call at
once at 113 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE-A GOOD STOREHOUSE AND
dwelling in Waldron, Ill., for a small stock of goods,
Address D. M. GRAVES, Kentland, Ind.

Address D. M. GRAVES, Kentland, Ind.

STORAGE.

A BSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriagres, etc.; money boaned
40 per cent year. HARGIS & CO., 190 West Monroe-st.

TDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN
F Buren-st.—Storage for furniture and merchandise;
advances; free insurance; vaults for establic goods.

STORAGE—ALL PRISONS DESIRING TO STORE
goods where they can depend upon safety, careful
handling, and moderate charges should send them to
202 to 206 Randolph-at (hale Bulkding.) Advances
made at legal rates.

TOSTOALS

TOR SALE—CHEAP—THEST-CLASS NEW PIANO, 715-octave, back finished same as front; terms easy, inquire at 373 Kast Division-81, up-datars.

If you want to EENTA PIANO OR ORGAN, go to PROSSER'S. Month's rent aeducted if purchased, 213 State-81.

S10 MONTHLY WILL BUY A NEW OR SECOND-hand plano warranted five years; price \$125 to \$250. RKED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-81.

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$1.000 TO \$1.000 TO paying bear-bottle instances. The references desired and given. H 65, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000, TO BUY one-third interest in an established business; must furnish best of reference; can clear \$5,000 first six months. Address C 9, Tribune office. MACHINERY.

PERSONAL-

WANTED-MALE RELP. WANTED-A GOOD PRESCRIPTION CLERK. INQuire so North Clarks. 1.0

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WITH 8000 CASH GAN
secure a pleasant position, business Interest, and
moderate salary if taken to-day. 133 Medison, floom 7.

WANTED-A GOOD PRESCRIPTION CLERK. INquire 58 North Clarks.

WANTED-COMPOSITOR THIS MORNING AT WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' AND MEN'S
hand-sewed shoe-bottomer. PATRICK MIN-

WANTED—BY D. APPLETON & CO. ABLE EXPE-rienced, cultered gentiemen and ladies, to intro-duce their art publications. There is no more agree-oble, honorable, or lucrative business extant than the introduction of these works to the American people. Apply to B. S. PHICE, Manager Western Branch of D. Appleton & Co., 61 Washington-6. D. Appieton & C.o., di wasnington-s.
W ANTED-SALESMEN-TWO IN CHICAGO AND
three to travel in Illinois, Jova, Wisconsin, and
wichigan; 886 a month; hotel and revelling exceptant
paid to acceptable men. All applicants answered is
atamo is inclosed. QUEEN CITY GLASS AND LANE
WORKS, Cincinnati, O. WANTED—25 COAL-MINERS AT MINONE, ILL. None but experienced men need apply. Apply at 134 Lavalie-st. WANTED—GOOD AGENTS TO HANDLE THE Life of Fone Fine IN. by J. Glimary Sheat, image out; city and country; quick seeling. GRO. Howison, So Kast Madison-st., Koom 7.

WANTED—COLLECTOR; ONE WHO HAS HORSE and buggy of rig preferred; low wages and steady work. References of good security required. In replying state wages, etc. H67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TEN HIGH-SCHOOL TEACHERS TO introduce one of our standard and practical publications. Our plan of work is superior and entirely different from other publishers, and we wish a better class of men. We pay liberal salaries to men after a short experience. Unly those who want a permanent business and are ambitions wanted. W. J. HOLLAND & CO., 30 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—20 GOOD I.ABORERS, WITH SHOVelause. P. J. SEXTON, contractor, to new Court-

WANTED-A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOTO-graphing and work in photograph gallery; good wages to good man. Art Gallery, 28 West Randolph. WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Apply at 3622 Went-WANTED-A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 313 West Monroe et. WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR Chicago-av. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RELI for general bonsework; must be all former employer. Apply immediately, ivage, 194 Michigan-av. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL OR WIDOW WITE good references, and good cook, at No. 67 East WANTED-A GOOD STRONG GERMAN OF

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Bring references. German preferred to Beiden av. (North Side). WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 896 West Jackson-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS COOK, Want and froner, immediately, at 732 West Mo W ANTED-A GOOD COOK-PROTESTANT-FO

WANTED-DRESSMAKERS-AT MRS. DUNFS. WANTED - 150 EPPERIENCED HANDS OF over-alls, shirts, etc.; such that have worked for wholesale houses preferred. Inquire at 78 and 77 Wabash.sr.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL, 16 OR 18 YEARS OF ago, to take care of child 2 years old. Reference required. Inquire at No. 230 North LaSaile-st. Miscellameous.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF LADY DTRing confinement. If reliable, vill be retained.
Call before 11 a. m. 382 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Book keepers, Clorks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN 20
Syears old, of good business education; is a good penman and figurer. Address H70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28, 30 to assist in office work or to make himself generally useful in any kind of business; will work for small wages; good city reference. Address H 68, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BS TRAVELING SALESOF MAN FOR WANTED-BS TRAVELING SALESTO THE CONTROL OF THE WANTED SALESTHE CONTROL OF THE WANTED SALES SA

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SWEDISH CIRL TO
do general housework. Call at 663 State-st., up-

Frankin-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do general housework in a private family; no
cards. Call for two days at 285 South Franklin-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE, work; competent in every respect. No. 231 M. wanked av. SITUATION WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE, COM-petent girl to cook, wash, and from in private fam-ily, Reteronce exchanged. Picase call at 751 Wa-bash-av. bash-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN TO DO general housework, or wash dishes in a restaurant or boarding-house. Apoly at 344 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG LA-Odies (German) to do kinchen work, such as cooking, washing, and froning. Inquire at 13 Seward-st., near Sixteeuth and Canal. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD COOK, WASH-SITUATION WANTED-FOR GENERAB HOUSE-work or second work in a small family. Best of ref-erence. Call at 889 South Dearborn-st., between Six-teenth and Seventeenth.

Centh and Seventeenth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRLS as cook, or to do second work; no objection to a private boarding-house. 1019 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general house work in a private family; specences given if required. Please call at 327 South Juferson. SITUATION WANTED BY A GIRL TO DOGEN-eral housework in a small private family; can give the best of references from last place. Call or address 440 West Sixteenth-8. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Please call for two days a 406 West Polk-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 24s Ewing-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE GIRL TO do second work and sewing or general housework. Apply to Mits. WHITTAKEH, 24c North Clark-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply for two days at 350 Jefferson-st. ferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GIRL TO DO GENCral housework in a small family. Please call or address, for two days, SIT Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN
Call at 187 South Haisted-st. SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSE S work and take care of a baby in a small private family. Apply at 465 Park-av. CITUATION WANTED-BY A NEAT. CAPABLE giri in a small private family, who is the very nicest of a cook, and intely from the East. Call at 67 Lacalle st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL b to do general housework, or will do second work, in a respectable family. Please call or address 27 Ai-

Call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL FOR dining-room, second work, or nuise. Reference given. Address Hos, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCOTCH GIRL, WITH good of references in a private family, to do second and dining-room work. Size is very capable, and can earn her wares. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKEH'S, 248 North Clark-84. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR general housework or cook, wash, and fron. Has good reference. Call at 142 Twentieth-st. CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIR Second work or to take care of children. diana-av.

STUATION WANTED—A PIRST-CLASS SWEDISH (STITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE OF THE ACTION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE OF THE ACTION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE OF THE ACTION OF THE AC

SCAIMSTREES.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMARF
some first-class families to do sewing and em
ery, or will do work at home. Address 468 Fourt Laundresses,
Cituation Wanted-By a Pirst-ci.
Claundress in private family or boarding-be either city or country, first-class references. Ca 620 Canal-st., up-stairs, for two days.

Employment Agencies,
CITUATIONS WANTED GOOD FIRST-CLA'
by Girls for private families, botch, or boarding,
by Good at the employment agenc
of Mrs. HECKER, 1168 State-st., near Twenty-fifth. MISCELLANEOUS. A. J. DEXTER, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, EDOM 6 Tribuse Building, New York. Advise free. See the curies successful. All correspondence strictly confidential. Terms lower than the lowest. Commit your interest by writing to me.

own interest by writing to me.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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esdames Meck. Maye, Price, etc.; Measrs
amilton, Pearson, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.

onroe street, corner of Dearborn. "The Lanca
e Lass." Mesdames Hight, Stone, French. etc.
srs. Dillon, Blaisdell, Wells, etc.

aird street, corner State. Championship en the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs at 3:45

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1877.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with more doing. Mess pork closed 200355 per bri lower, at \$13.12% for September and \$13.00 for October. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs lower, at \$8.62% for September and \$8.67% for October. Mests were %c per follower, at 4%c for loose shoulders and 6%c for do short ribs. Lake freights were active and steady, at 3%c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat closed 1%@2c lower, at \$1.07 for Argust and \$1.01% for September. Corn closed %c lower, at \$1%c for An September. Corn closed \$6 lower, at 45 4c for Angust and 44%c for September. Oats closed \$6% lower, at 25c for August and 24%c for Septem ber. Bye closed tame, at 55%c. Barley closed quiet, at 66%c for new No. 2 seller September. Hegs were dull and 5@10c lower, closing casy, at \$4.75@5.25. Cattle were more active and steadler, with sales at \$2.50@5.30. Sheep were firmer. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.12% in greenbacks at the close.

In New York yesterday greenbacks wer

Preparations have been made by SITTIN BULL for another long and tedious campaign against the whites. He has stolen three kegs of powder and a bag of bullets enough, from past experience, to hold the United States Army at bay for a year or two.

It is due to County Commissioner Ayars to say that he voted for once with the "Ring" on principle. He has always been opposed to allowing any extras at all, and hence his vote against giving WALKER-MCNEIL even the amount of Egan's estimate.

to the operations of the striking lumber shovers. Lieut. VESEY, of the police force has been presented with a medal for his pas brave services, and with this encourage he will take care of any future riotous endeav

A strong effort has been made by the rela to prove that he was wantonly murdered by the police. Great stories to this effect have been published in the various Communist papers, but yesterday at the inquest it was leaders of the rioters, and the jury found

Ald, FRANK LAWLER appeared in one of the Justices' Courts yesterday as advocate for some of his riotous constituents arrested in the act of infracting the law. The atter tion of the State's-Attorney is called to the fact that LAWLER has never been admitted to the Bar, and the penalty for practicing without a license is a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50, or imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding thirty days, or

It hardly needed the letter which Mr. W H. KEMBLE, of Philadelphia, has written in reference to the compensation paid to CARL. Schuzz in 1860 for making speeches in Pennsylvania to convince the world at large that the former is not in sympathy with the present Administration. The man who originated the system of "Addition, Division, and Silence," although an excellent authority on the subject of the mercenary in politics, would never be accused of favoring Civil-Service Reform, or of approving the President's or-der relative to officeholders.

Recent reports from foreign lands indicate hen are in good health and stocked with morals enough to last until the 1st of September, which leaves our Christian citizens free to support the Floating-Hospital less worthy of consideration. It is proposed to fix up next year the southern end of the Government pier for the accommodation of sick babies, who are overcrowding the schooner, and, if suitable support is received, the movement can be put under way at once, and the steps taken necessary to secure the permission of the Government to occupy the pier for this noble object.

The motive which urges the triple allian The motive which urges the triple annance of England, Germany, and Austria to maintain neutrality does not altogether grow out of international proprieties or the abstinence of Russia from interfering with their rights. There is a selfish feeling behind all this, tuating each of the Powers. They are each other up, and can look on complacent-ly. England knows that Russia will be left in debt even worse than France was after the German war. The tranquilizing effect of war upon a nation is shown by the quiet attitude France has taken during the past six years. If the debt of Russia is doubled by the of industry, it virtually places her roads to keep the peace, and comher to reduce her forces. Turalready bankrupt, will of course "hands off." Until such time, they will offer no objection. By that time Bussia, out of breath, will be ready to make peace, and \$661,000 were appropriated for the buildwill be glad to devote the rest of this century to recuperation and reorganization. It no more unselfish than individuals.

The flourishing city of LaCrosse, Wis., is alarmed at the prospect of losing her front-age on the Mississippi and being left high and dry a long distance back of the naviga-ble channel. The construction of the Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad bridge across the river at that point, and the neglect of the Company to construct certain auxiliary dams designated as necessary by the Board of United States Engineers, has created a diversion in the channel which threatens serious consequence to the commercial interests of LaCrosse, whose citizens are working vigorously in the matter, intending to appeal to the War Department to compel the Railroad Company to supply forthwith the works ecessary to prevent the impending damage

Since the last meeting of the County Board the ringsters have lost sleep in figuring a way to pay Walker his \$92,000 extras and collect their share for the job. It is claimed that two of the Ring were sick when Egan's estimate was allowed, and that at the next meeting a motion to reconsider wil open a way out of their present difficulties Then again it is contended that Egan has made a mistake, and that he will try a further reduction that will reopen the whole question. The fact is, the entire business depends upon Judge FARWELL's decision the HARMS case, to be rendered Saturday and which will settle the question of extras If he beats HARMS, WALKER is dead, while if he decides in favor of HARMS, the Ring will

BUILD THE CITY-HALL AT ONCE. It is now definitely ascertained that the law warrants, and the money is ready for, the immediate commencement of work of the construction of the new City-Hall. In fact, the law is such that several hundre thousand dollars will be idle in the City Treasury unless work be begun at once Under these circumstances, it is manifestly the duty of the Common Council, and for the best interest of the city, that the laying of the foundation be ordered at once, and the construction be proceeded with as rapidly a ssible. A resume of the various steps tha have been taken in the matter of rebuilding the City-Hall leads squarely up to this posi At a special session of the Legislature

October, 1871, immediately succeeding the Chicago fire of that year, an act was passed voting to repay to the City of Chicago the \$2,500,000 which the city had invested in the Illinois Canal, with accrued interest thereon, and such interest as should accrue between the passage of this act and the date of payment. The money paid over by the State under this law amounts to \$3,121,420. But, in passing the law, the Legislature imposed a specific condition on the city as to the manner in which the fund should be expended. The law provided that not less than one-fifth nor more than one-third of th money should be used in the reconstruction of bridges, public buildings, and structures destroyed in the fire, upon their original sites, and that the remainder should be applied to the payment of the bonded debt, and the maintenance of the Fire and Police Depart ments of the city. That is to say, it was stipulated that not less than \$520,235 nor more than \$1,040,470 of the money thus appropriated should be employed in restoring pub lic buildings. The larger part of the Canal Fund has been legitimately expended on interest on the bonded debt, and on the maintenance of the Fire and Police Departments. The sum of \$317,149 was spent on the reconmaking the excavations for the foundation of the new City-Hall. There remains \$775,342 of the fund as yet unexpended, which may be used for building the City-Hall, since there are no other public structures to be restored The State Senate very properly appointed a committee at the last session of the Legislature to inquire into the disposition of the fund and ascertain whether the conditions of the law had been observed.

It is ascertained that that portion of the

Canal Fund which was not expended in interest, police, Fire Department, and bridges has been used to pay the current expenses of the city, which ran behind partly on account of the Gage and Von Hollen defalcations but mainly on account of the failure to collect the taxes; the Von Hollen defalcation and what Gage actually owes the city probably do not amount to more than half a million dollars, while the taxes in arrears are more than three millions of dollars; the greater part of the GAGE defalcation will probably be recovered, though the Vox HOLLEN embezzlement is likely to be a total loss. On account of the deficiency of money to meet current expenses, it has been the habit to use the moneys belonging to the special funds, with the purpose of repaying them when the taxes came in. On account of this confused condition of the city finances the City Council about a year ago classified the city indebtedness, and required that, in the future collection of taxes, payment should be preferred as follows: 1. All the interest on the floating debt, the employes of the city for services rendered, and the trust funds and unexpended balances of forme appropriations that have been misapplied; 2. The city certificates of indebtedness; and

3. Such unexpended balances and special funds as may be properly deferred. The Comptroller has been in the habit of treating the Canal Fund as one of the special funds that may be repaid after everything else has been paid, but this policy has evidently been wrong. The Canal Fund is es sentially a trust fund, since it was voted to the city by the State under special conditions. This fund is manifestly misapplied if its moneys be used for any other purpose than that specified in the law. Having been so misapplied, it must properly be preferred in the first class of city obligations to be discharged, and the money restored as soon as it comes into the Treasury. Both the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel seemed to be convinced of this at the session of the Senate Committee. The Common Council also regard it in this light, and at the sessio of the Council on July 12, last, a resolution was passed directing the Mayor and Comper to retain in the Treasury such sum of the back taxes as should properly be apportioned to that fund, and not again misapply it or divert it from its original use. There are now about \$1,000,000 in the City Treasury; and, if that sum be divided prorata among the several trust funds that were formerly depleted in violation of law, there would be about \$460,000 to the credit of the milding Fund and \$120,000 to the credit of the Canal Fund, all of which can be properly used only in the building of the City-Hail.

There is one other point in the matter that is of importance. At the session of the

om the fund known as the "Canal Redemption Fund" or "City-Hall Fund." There is nothing to do, therefore, but to order the commencement of the work. The plans have already been agreed upon; an appropriation of \$661,000 was made three years ago; there are \$580,000 in the City Treasury which cannot lawfully and propery be used for any other purpose; and the needs of the city and the interests of the workingmen alike demand that this money shall not be allowed to lie idle, but shall used for the purpose for which it was originally set aside. The excavation for the foundation has already been made; and, by abandoning the unnecessary expense of driving piles and substituting a solid foundation of large flag-stones, such as supports the other heavy buildings in the city, the workmen might be busy before the close of this month, and the city's part of the Court House go up simultaneously with the county

PAYING DUTIES WITH GREENBACKS.

hould be so ordered without delay.

ndertakes to point out a method where by \$400,000,000 of legal-tender notes can b ept at par with coin without redeeming them in coin on demand. The scheme is complex or compound one, and is utterly indequate to accomplish the end in view The writer falls into the curious error of supposing that greenbacks are not received for any kind of Government taxes, whereas they always have been a legal-tender in payment of all Government taxes and dues, excen duties on imports. This is the only exception. As he is a lawyer, let him look int the United States Statutes, and he will per ceive his mistake.

The chief feature of J. I. B.'s plan for naking \$400,000,000 of greenbacks equal in value to com, and not driving the latter out of circulation, is to receive one-half of the Federal duties in greenbacks. If this would accomplish the end, it would be exceedingly simple, and the greenbacks might safely b increased to \$800,000,000 and kept at par with coin by receiving them in full payme of duties instead of 50 per cent in legaltender notes. If we understand our correspondent's idea, it is that by accepting 50 per cent of duties in greenbacks the increased use this would give to the notes would enhance their value to a level with coin, and hold them there. Senator Bogy of Missouri, presented the same scheme in Congress a couple of sessions ago, and was laughed at by all the political economists in that body of either party. He said in his speech : "Change the law requiring coin, and receive greenbacks in payment of duties By doing away with the large demand for gold to pay duties, amounting annually to between \$150,000,000 and \$175,000,000, and creating a demand for precisely a like amount of legal-tenders, the difference between the two would soon disappear."

The criticism THE TRIBUNE made on the proposition at the time was to this effect: At present the importing merchants purchase with greenbacks from the gold brokers the necessary amount of coin with which to pay the duties. If the Government accepte greenbacks for duties, it would have to buy the gold from the brokers with legal-tenders. instead of the merchants doing it, and how would that reduce the demand for gold or tend to appreciate the value of greenbacks The employment given to the greenbacks would actually be less than now, as we shall proceed to demonstrate. By Bogy's plan the importing merchants would pay greenbacks to the Government for duties to the amount of say \$133,000,000 in the course of a year. notes, would sell them to the brokers for gold, obtaining say 94 per cent, or \$125,000,-000, whereby it would lose \$8,000,000 of revenue per annum to start with, because the interest on the debt must be paid in coin.

and that takes, in round numbers, one hun-

dred millions, and the Sinking Fund requires

thirty odd millions more, and the Sinking

Fund is increasing as fast as the interest of the debt is decreasing.

The present way is to require the importing merchants, instead of the Government, to sell greenbacks to the brokers for gold, and pay the same into the Treasury for duties. With gold at 106, it takes \$141,000,000 of greenbacks to buy \$133,000,000 of gold; thus the present plan gives a demand for the use of \$8,000,000 more greenbacks than the plan proposed by Senator Boox or our correspondent. So far, then, from his scheme adding to the use of greenbacks, it would liminish such use to the extent of \$8,000,-000 per annum, and at the same time deprive the Government of 6 per cent of the revenue it now derives from duties, thereby leaving deficiency of more than \$8,000,000 to be made good by extra taxation.

But there is another and very serious ol jection to this proposition to receive irre-deemable notes for duties. Our paper currency has a purchasing power precisely equal to its gold value. The importing merchants are continually purchasing gold for duties at the very lowest price in green backs that they can get it. They study the gold market with the utmost assiduity and solicitude. They use every devisable means to ecure the highest price for their greenbacks. They are always "bears" on the gold market, keeping down its price, and striving to sell their paper money as nearly at par with gold as possible, because it is their interes to realize the best price for it that can be obtained. The more gold on the dollar of greenbacks they can get, the fewer greenbacks it takes to pay duties or to buy exchange for foreign remittance. Hence, the value of our irredeemable currency is maintained by the importing merchants at th nighest point it can be pushed by them. Suppose now that the Government accepted reenbacks for duties, what interest would ose importing merchants have in keeping up their value? None at all. On the conrary, their interest would be to depreciate them to the lowest point. The less the greenbacks were worth the less value it would take to pay duties. The tariff exacts so many dollars for duties, and if paper dollars were received, the more deprecia ed they were the better for the importers. If greenbacks were knocked down to 50 cents, the importers ould save half the tariff tax. If it be obected that they would lose on the sale of their goods to the retail merchants, the answer is that they could do as they did during the War, charge enough for their goods in currency to cover any probable decline in the value of the notes until they could get the

stuff out of their hands. The Government would have no way to protect itself. It would sell its greenbacks taken for duties at the highest bids in gold it could get, and it would be to the mutual interest of the importers and brokers to pur-chase those greenbacks at the greatest possible shave, and thus their value would be broken down to a figure we dare scarcely contemplate.

There is still one other view that we will stop to barely mention, which is this: Adnitting, for the sake of argument, that the Boor scheme would add to greenbacks to the amount of \$133,000,000 per annum for duties, what per cent would that be of all the transactions performed by the paper money in the course of a year? It is difficult to give even an approximate estimate, but it is safe to say that the use of paper currency each day by the people of the United States in all their ctions will far exceed the aggregate of the duties for a whole year. This, of course, includes checks and drafts. But greenback and bank-notes are actually handled, taken in and paid out, in the course of a year, to an amount certainly one hundred times greater than a year's duties, so that on Senator Boay's erroneous hypothesis the greenbacks could not be enhance more than one-half to one cent in value, and they would continue to be liable all the other causes in existence which pro duce violent fluctuations in their value. The is no way to keep a note at par with coin ex cept to redeem it in coin on demand. As to the other features in our correspondent's compound scheme, we will not stop here to discuss them. The \$100,000,000-3.65-inter changeable bond would simply fund that many greenbacks, and do it with startling rapidity.

TURKISH LETHARGY.

The most striking characteristic of the Turkish campaign thus far has been the con spicuous failure of the Generals of the army o follow up advantages. There can be no doubt of the fighting qualities of the Turkish soldiers. Where they have been brough face to face with the Russians they have displayed equal valor and dash with the Musc vite troops, but there have not been want ing instances where their commanders have ither been guilty of treachery or have bee demoralized ennecessarily to the very verge of panic, as at Nikopolis and Tirnova. The principal failing, however, seems to be fatal spirit of lethargy after victory. There has not been an instance in this campaign where leading Turkish officers have followed up their advantages. MUHKTAB Pasha, in Armenia, completely doubled up the Russian army and defeated it in the battles of Zewin and Delibaba. By prompt concentration and pur-suit he might have driven the demoralized Russians through the Caucasus, where they would have suffered severely from the at tacks of the disaffected tribes, and pushed them back, shattered and broken, to their own territory. Instead of that, he contented himself with the reoccupation of Bajazid, Kars, and Ardahan, and then sat down, leaving the Russians meanwhile free to reorgan ize, increase their shattered ranks with levies of fresh troops, and resume the offensive with stronger probabilities of success growing out of the benefit of experience. When SULEIMAN Pasha and RAOUF Pasha, south of the Balkans, defeated Gen. Gourka at Eski-Lagra, and again at Kesanlik, if they had persistently and intelligently followed him up, they might have crushed his corps, which was already cut off from its communications by its disaster at Plevna, but they failed to improve their opportun ties, and now Gourka is stowed away in the passes, where he has secured himself, and can safely defy the Turks until reinforcements come to him, or co-operation from the north is so certain that he may even assume the offensive, and attack SULEIMAN Pasha. The battle at Plevna is the most remarkable instance of all. When the Rus sians so recklessly assaulted the Turks in their intrenchments, one wing was repulsed and absolutely routed, and the other completely held at bay. The Russians fell back in the utmost disorder, not only demoralized, but apparently panic-stricken. Then was the time for the Turks to have moved The combined forces of Osman Pasha and MEHEMET ALI, flushed with victory, could have driven the Russians back beyond the Osina, inflicting terrible losses, and never stopping until they had pushed them on to the Sistova bridge and over the Danube nto Roumania, leaving themselves master of the south bank again. But they hav done nothing. Whether such a prompt parsuit would have ended in the loss of the campaign to the Russians would have depended upon the Turkish Generals; but, in my event, it would have given the Turks he prestige of success and immense advan age of position, and correspondingly disheartened the Russians. With true Turkish apathy, they sat down and smoked their chibouques. Meanwhile the Russians, with emarkable rapidity, have taken up their old ositions with fresh troops. Reinforcements f reserves are hurrying over the Danube Another bridge has been constructed. All along the line of the Rivers Lore and Jantra the country swarms with Russian troops threatening Rasgrad. The line from Sistova to Shipka is so stoutly held that there is little danger now that the Turks can break it, and any day we may hear o the Russians attacking them again with an overwhelming force. If the result is favorable to the Russian side, there will be no danger of apathy. The advantage will be followed up. An overwhelming Russian victory in Bulgaria, like that of the Turks at Plevna, would place the Russians in Constan-

tinople before cold weather. PENSIONING RAILROAD EMPLOYES. Some days ago THE TRIBUNE, recalling a cheme of the late WILLIAM B. OGDEN for pensioning the employes of the Northwest-ern Railroad which was never adopted, and oad which was never adopted, and noticing Mr. VANDEBBILT's proposition to make some permanent provision for the workmen on the roads which he controls, suggested that the railroad managers of the ountry devise and mature a pension system for the railroad employes. This morning w reprint an article from the last number of the Nation, which gives an account of the workings of such a system on an Austrian railroad, where it has long been in operation under the auspices and with the assists of the Company. The railroad in question is known as the Staats-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft of Austria, operates about 1,100 miles of road, has a capital of about \$100,000,000 in gold, and employs more than 34,500 persons. The Austrian system of caring for the employes is much broader than would be desirable or feasible in this country, as it includes large tenement houses and cottages which the Company rents or sells, stores for furnishing provisions and clothes, rules for advancing money the employes to build houses for the churches, etc., etc. This comprehensive scheme was necessary in order workmen for the construction of the road running of the shops which are ocated in remote districts. It is to nent of roads in America.

THE TRIBUNE suggested in a general way

that " the railroad coroprations, and espe

cially the large ones, might stipulate that all

persons employed by them, after a certain probation, should have permanent employ-ment during good behavior; that the wages of all these persons should be fixed by the company after a careful and patient conference of representatives of each class; that these wages should have some degree of permanence, and not to be changed except upon notice; that no change should be mad except after conference; that out of the wages of each person employed there should by paid, with the consent of the employed to trustees appointed by the works the company, a certain percentage, say 2 or 3 per cent, and the company should pa a like sum, the whole to be invested, inde pendent of the company's moneys, in trust in United States bonds, to pay all workmen entitled to participate therein, in cases of permanent disability, or in case of death to the widow, or children, or personal repre sentatives. The sum to be paid to be pro portioned according to the wages of the me when in service and according to the amount of the fund, all of which is a matter of de tail easily to be adjusted." These are the principles which underhe the Austrian system described elsewhere. On the Austrian railroad the pension system is divided int three parts, viz.: 1. For the officials of the road, who number 2,928 persons; 2. A Re lief Fund collected from those employes who are not regarded as permanent, numbering 32,567 members; and, 3. The Pension Fund for permanent employes, which numbers 9.039 members, and has now a value of about \$700,000 and annual contributions amounting to about \$65,000. The Relief and Pension Funds were established in 1860, and at the close of 1875 the former had paid out nearly \$1,000,000 for physicians' fees, medicines. hospitals, assistance furnished members du ing illness, donations to widows, etc., and the Pension Fund \$400,000 in pensions to worn-out employes, and the widows and orphans of deceased employes. Those permanently employed, who sustain the Pension Fund, contribute 6 per cent of their wages, and those temporarily employed 2 per cent of their wages, while the Company contributes to both funds 27 per cent of the aggre gate amount paid by the employes. After ten years of membership, the pension is reckoped at 30 per cent of the average wages of the last three years in case of death or disability, and thereafter the amount of the pension increases at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, according to the term of service,

never to exceed, however, 75 per cent of the There is no reason why a similar system should not be adopted by the principal American railways. It cannot be doubted that it would encourage a closer alliance be-tween the companies and their employes, and that it would promote good conduct by rewarding long service; it is certain als that the employes will do better to contribute their share to a Pension Fund than to set aside as much or more, as they now do in their Unions, to pay the expenses of strikes. The successful working of the pension system on the Austrian railway for seventeen years, with a noticeable effect on the conduc and condition of the workmen and the discipline of the road, should encourage the ex eriment in this country.

TWO SCHEMES CONSIDERED.

A man may be as effectually suffocated by drowning as by hanging, and while the country may be ruined and bankrupted by a constriction of the currency, it does not follow that equal general disaster and distress may not be produced by an excessive watering of try regarding the currency, and this paper holds them to be equally pernicious and fatal to the present and future interests of the

whole country.

The first of these is the scheme of the Shylocks. This, briefly stated, is the reduc tion of the currency of the country to the smount of gold coin that can be obtained It demands that the greenbacks be redeemed gold coin on Jan. 1, 1879: that the Gov mment, having no gold coin on hand nor (ny it can draw from, shall sell 4 or 4} per cent bonds for gold sufficient to redeen \$360,000,000 d. greenbacks. To enter into the world's markets for gold will require that we compete with Germany, which has been for several years struggling in vain to get gold enough to take the place of silver coin. France and England both have need of all the gold they can retain, and for the United States to enter the market to purchase several hundred millions of dollar will be to derange the market of the world. The extraordinary demand for gold by Ger-many, who offered silver in exchange, caused a large advance of the value of gold in silver, and a like demand by the United States for gold in exchange for bonds would soon show that 4 or 43 per cent bonds, and not even a 6 per cent bond would purchase enough gold at par in any part of the world to redeem the greenbacks. With this immense increase in the value of gold. the value of all other property, especially that of real estate, must proportionately re-cede, as is now the case under even the fear that such a policy will be carried into effect. The country needs for payment of duties \$140,000,000 of gold annually; \$60,000,000 additional is needed for export; and thus to redeem greenbacks and supply this demand for gold will require the sale of bonds equal to redeeming all the greenbacks within two years. Does any one suppose the Government could maintain itself in this policy? In the meantime, silver being demonetized, gold coin must be the only currency. The banks will not permit themselves to be entrapped into a gold redemption, and will gradually retire their notes, as they have already begun to do. Having excluded all other forms of currency, and produced such a demand for gold as to give to it a famine value in all other property, what then? Then the Shy-locks with their mortgages will demand a

nary value. That is the scheme, -the financial policy urged by the Shylocks. On the other hand, there is another sch s full of peril and of general ruin. The country is beset with a party who wants to water, that is to drown, the currency. The hobby of these people is to water the currency indefinitely by the issue of more irr deemable legal-tenders. The currency is de-preciated; pour in more and more water and nake it weaker. When there were \$382,-000,000 of legal-tenders in circulation in 1873, they were worth 85 cents on the dollar. The \$359,000,000 in 1877 are worth 94 cents These people do not want the currency made better or brought to par; they want it made st worse. Adopt their policy; increase the it

payment that will be impossible, and be in a

sition to seize the entire property of the

lebtors at one-fourth or one-third

issue to \$400,000,000 and its value will go issue to \$400,000,000 and its value will go back to \$5 cents; add \$100,000,000 more and the value will run down to 70 cents; another \$100,000,000 increase and it will fall to 55 cents; and so on, with each increase of issue the value will decline to 40 cents, and even to 25 cents. This can add nothing to the actual sum of money. The purchasing power that the use of silver as legal-tender to 25 cents. The decline to 40 cents, and even to 25 cents. This can add nothing to the actual sum of money. The purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less processed in the silver may have less processed in the silver may have less processed. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver do purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less processed in the silver may have less processed in the silver may have less processed in the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver do purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less purchasing power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have less power than gold. After the silver may have a gold dollar until the two came to one value. The debtor, having the option to one value. The debt of four dollars worth 25 cents each is no greater than that of one dollar worth 100 cents. Pouring a gallon of water into a jug containing a gallon of molasses does not increase the value of the molasses; nor will but, it irredeemable paper be indefinitely containing as a legal-tender as legal-tender putting in two, four, or even six gallons of vater increase the value of the whole as polasses : nor will the addition of millions of reenbacks to the number in circulation crease their power to purchase so long as

each addition reduces their value. It will not do to say that it will answer pay debts with, and that with cheap money ors may pay off their debts. Debts did not decrease when money was cheap; the great bulk of the debts at heavy rates of interest, under which so many people are now crushed, were contracted when money was so cheap that it took \$3 to buy as much as \$1 will now. So will it always be; inflation is the irresistible inducement to rasi speculation and to wild indebtedness. The aggregate of indebtedness will be increased in the proportion of want of value of the

But even supposing that debts might be paid off, old loans taken up, and new ones made. In such cases, the holders of the mortgages will not renew or extend loans they will not renew mortgages or loans, nor can new ones be obtained on any contract unless payment be stipulated in gold. Men might borrow greenbacks from A to pay a debt due to B, but A will insist on a mortgage payable in coin. Capital is not likely to be found making investments hereafter in any "lawful money" save the coin of the country. So even the great relief expected from having dollars worth 25 cents each would avail the debtor class but little. That system has exhausted itself and can never recover. Labor is now suffering because of the want of confidence on the part of capital. The latter prefers to remain idle than to invest in an uncertain condition of affairs, and labor is unemployed. / Capital now refuses to venture upon anything except contracts to be paid in coin. Will paper dollars of 40 cents inspire capital with confidence? Will they employ labor, put men at work, and give permanency when all is unsettled and disturbed? The scheme of watering the currency is to overwhelm the country with an amount of worthles scrip available for nothing; a cheat and a fraud upon labor and industry; a wreck of all present hopes of recovery; a short-lived delusion, to be followed by ruin and desolation:

These two schemes THE TELBUNE holds to be equally full of evil and calamity. Safety rests in rejecting both inflation and contraction. The currency should not be increased nor diminished by statute law. There should be free coinage in silver as well as in gold. and free banking; and, with all oppressive and extortionate exactions taken from pri vate capital, the business of the country will rapidly adjust all the difficulties. The green backs, and the coin, and the bank-notes would all attain a common value as money; specie values would be established by the invitable laws of trade the moment the present restriction laws on private capital are re pealed; there will be no contraction and no expansion save such as the business of the country may require, which, being natural and healthy, will accomplish no derange-

The question the Ohio politicians are try ing to find out is the exact meaning and in tention of the fourth plank of the Repub two lican platform, which reads:

as money; that both shall be a legal-tender for the payment of all debts, except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coinage and valua-tion so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution; and we therefore demand

nonetization of silver.

If all the extraneous matter had been ex cluded, the plank would then have read 4. We demand the remonetization of silver." That is all of the "plank" which pos esses the slightest practical value to the public. All the rest is clog and dead weight, or sentimental slush. Gold is a legal-tende now for the payment of all debts, and no body proposes to disturb it as such. Neither gold nor silver can be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, if compelled to circulate in competition with irredeemable notes. What is meant by "so regulating coinage and valuation of silver and gold that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations," is wholly inexplicable. What do the Committee who reported this mysterious sentence want Congress to do? Do they want the weight of the gold dollar to be reduced, or that of the silver dollar to be increased? How do they propose to prevent "our people being placed at a disad-vantage in our trade with foreign nations"? Silver sells in London for so much an ounce in gold; how is that to be prevented? Gold will only purchase the market-price in commodities; how is it to be made to purchase more? Some Americans make poor bargain in selling products and buying goods abroad, and are thus "placed at a disadvantage how is it to be prevented, unless guardian are appointed for them? The whole resolution is a curious piece of patchwork, and only the last line of it has any business in

NEW GRAIN INSPECTOR

Lieut.-Gev. Shuman speaks thus of the me Grain Inspector appointed by the Governor:
Gov. Cullon to-day made the following is portant official appointments: Chief Inspector Grain at Chicago, William H. Swett; and Trustees of the Eastern Insane Asylum, locat at Kankakee, John H. Clouch, of Chicago; William Reddick, of LaSalle; and William F. Muphy, of Douglas County. These appointments a excellent, every one of them. The Governor con not have done better. Mr. Swett, the new Gra Inspector, is of the well-known Chicago ice find Swett & Chouch, —a practical business mawho, we are assured, will be entirely acceptable the grain trade, being familiar with the interes of that trade. It was hoped that Gen. Smit whose efficiency is generally recognized, would retained in the Inspectorship, but it seems the Governor has decided otherwise.

The new Inspector, Mr. Swerr, was a member of the Board of Trade for some eighteen or twenty years, and has handled a good deal of grain in his time, and is reputed to be a good judge thereof. He was indorsed by a large judge thereof. He was indorsed by a large number of prominent members of the Board and by the Freight Superintendents of several of the Western railroads which bring large quan-tities of grain to this market. He is said to be entirely competent for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, and it is predicted by his friends that he will prove to be both popular

The silver plank of the Ohio Republican plat money of the nation, as contemplated by the Con-stitution." That wish is proper and right, but it cannot be gratified while the paper currency tinued as a legal-tender, it will crowd out the silver, and prevent its circulating are shaved by the brokers, and fall into a dis its notes in silver, they will become of less value than silver dollars, and, of course, will prevent the latter from circulating. The framers of the silver plank of the Ohio platform do not seem to have the

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, of the New York Sun, learns that "On one occasion, Mr. Schurz moved in the Cabinet of the President to establish the rule that no editor or publisher of a newspaper should be appointed to any office under the present Administration; and this proposition he is said to have maintained with pertinacious argument." He proceeds to re-mark that so far as his experience goes "fi very rarely happens that newspaper men, are willing to take office. Sometimes, however, the case may arise in which it is their duty to lay aside their own occupations, no matter how interest-ing or how profitable, in order to devote themserves to the service of their country in an of ficial sphere; and whenever one of them car discharge the duties of a public office bester than any other person, it is certainly desirable that he should be appointed to that office, if he is willing to take it." Mr. Dana forgets to relate that his further experiences in falling to lay aside his occupations for the Collectorship of the Port of New York is the basis of his bitterness against the party that failed to recognize his ability to perform "the duties of a po lic office better than any other person," withstanding his willingness to take it.

The lumber-shovers, who are preparing for a general and determined strike, agree with the Times and TRIBUNE, that the city has enough policemen,—in fact, too many policemen,—and they are endeavoring to devise means to reduce the number.—Journal.

The Journal has repeated this superficial, spiteful remark, in different phraseology, several times. Will that print explain where the mouscy is to come from to pay the salaries and expenses of 150 or 200 extra policemen! Until the next fiscal year begins,—Jan. 1, '78,—will the Journal point out the fund from which the extra policemen can be paid? Will it state what appropriation-item the money can be taken from? Will it cite the chapter and section of the Charter that authorize expending mo money for policemen than the appropriation and the tax levied to pay the same? Can it find the authority in the decision of the Courts on the subject of municipal expenditures and tar es? Does it expect the new policemen to serve for nothing; or is it depending upon private subscriptions to pay them! Let the Journal put up-the law, or shut up-its nonsense

Blue JEEMS WILLIAMS is called upon to ex plain a little incident of the strike in his State. His son-in-law had a train-load of cattle, and the Governor sent a special request to the mob that they permit it to pass, which was acceded to, and the train went through the lines. Blue JEEMS then sent an informal request to the Government for troops, which was not honored because it was not in shape, to the intense de light of the mob and the greater glory of the veteran log-roller. It now remains for the old gentleman to afford the various other Govern ors a form of that talismanic request upon the strikers; they all know how to call for troops.

At a recent trial before a St. Louis court wherein the defendant, a pedagogue, was charged with walloping a pupil with a strap, the sagarious Court held: "The strap is not nuch worse than the proverbial slipper with which (St. Louis) mothers spank their children. If the strap was "any worse," it must have been the size of that with which the illustrious Queen marked out the size of ancient Carthage.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE, who sticks at nothoffers the following illustration of his theories:

The men whom Jack Cade tells Lord Say's will be proved to his face he has about him, and who "usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abountable words as no thristian ear can endure to hear," talk only of Latin nouns and verbs.

office associates still around him, speaks of the futile brains" of the Lake Bluff management. If the gentlemen of the management are thus incompletely roofed, we would recommend

We are assured upon competent authority that the Inter-Ocean is not in the hands of a Re-THE TRIBUNE a few days ago; and, not wishing stand corrected.

It is proposed to postpone the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention until after the delegates have finished some other little business "not altogether disconnected with " the strike

The police are drilling with breech-leading uskets, with a view to drilling the pale air i the event of another riot.

PERSONAL

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Senator David Davis is suffering from cancer of the

Whitelaw Reid is said to be a member of Dr. John Hall's church, and a firm Presbyterian. He graw up amid Presbyterian surroundings in Prof. Charles Anthon left at his death nearly finished editions of Livy and of Euripides. The first, as completed by a competent hand, b

just ready at Harper & Brothers', and the latte will be published in the fall. H. Sidney Everett, lately appointed Secretary to the American Legation at Berlin, is the oldest surviving son of Edward Everett. Young Everett is a graduate of Harvard and of the Lawence Scientific School, and an extensive travelet.

Lord Grantley, the son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, died in London a few days sgo, aged 45. He married an Italian contadina, who was not warmly received in English aristocratic society, and, to assure her happiness, abandoned Engiand forever, passing his last days in an Italian home. Prince Bismarck has for a constant com-

panion in his walks a splendid Danish mastle, presented to him by a friend in South Germany. His growing corpulence—not, however, dis-tionate to his height—has compelled him up riding. He usually wears uniform, but now only appears at Court on State occasions. The first sentence of a dramatic article in

THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained two grammatical blunders for which the intelligent compositor is responsible. The compositor was endeavoring in this instance to surpass all his previous efforts, and, it must be admitted, he

previous efforts, and, it must be admitted, he made an eminent success.

Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the London Times, on opening an art exhibition in Workingham the other day, said that art was a line in which the English were not specially qualified to excelliving under a gloomy sky, and having the philegraphic temperament, he thinks they have little chance of gaining that refinement which is enjoyed by the French. The Rev. Dr. Wentworth, in a publish

The Rev. Dr. Wentworth, in a published card, says: "The insinuation that Wayne Mac-Veagh secured his wife, Miss Cameron, by cloor-ment, is a baseless fiction. The wedding took place at the bride's father's, in the presence of the whole family, and no one was better pleased with the match than Gen. Cameron himself. Mr. Mac-Veagh is not, and never has been, of the Cameron school of politics, but the relations between him and his father-in-law have always been cordinated the extrema."

PAS Louisville Ge from the C

A Hot Foul Tip Bone Add Another Close G

tons and Ha Remarkable Sh can Team

Barus Wins at 2:17 1-2, 2:1

BAS Special Men to-day Clapp's left of badly by a four tib i The Louisvilles ther ly, making five hits of and only four off Nic Lee and Newell, two home ciub. The Gr inning, having to cat Dehlman was put o to touch first after a twenty-six outs app

McGeary, 3 b... Oroft, l. f Blong, p. Dehiman, 1 b. Total..... Instags— Louisville..... St. Louis....

Total bases on h Three-base hits—B Two-base hits—Sha Kuns earned—Loun Time of game—Two Umpire—Mr. Wash Umpire—Mr. Wash
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New York, Ang.
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was played this if
about 1,500 speciate
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tory for the visitors,
the play of both elu
mings, and, aithou

the play of both cluid mare, and, althou done, no runs were to Claurke opened if first on a good runeing, reached two hands were hit, on which O'Rour Bostons the leak, firth huning, when the Cassaly and Harbide battleg. O'Rourke the pert inning by laisted by a splendid White. The Boston score in the eighth which brought their hier; inning the Hacon derrors by Schain Gassity, after two! Gasshiv, after two

HARTFORD

Wright, 2 b...
Leophyd, 1. f.
O'Roncke, c. i
White; 1 b...
Satcas, s.s.
Eomis p.
Norrin, 3 b.
Schandr, r.f.
Brown, c... Total

Runs carned—Hart
Allegars
Special Die
Frirenune, Fa.,
geme was played
the Alleghenys and
resulting its a v
by a score of
made their two
through errors of
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Fase hits—Allega
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The same clubs
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PAST THO ROCHESTER, N. large attendance ter races, and som class Alberma were drawn. and exciting, low

The 2:27 race son was drawn: Eing Phillip.c. Scotland.
Dan Bryant
Danie Trot.
Hose of Washing
Dancon.
Bateman
Nil Resperandum
Carrie

PROPHETSTOW: Straight heats. Tinie, 2:29%, 2:3 The second ra MENDOTA. III

consequently, w y's programmy anticipated, contests.
Granville,
George Juse eral good
third day

meriul tendency to increase ared with gold, provided play and come large paper be indefinitely con-ader, it will crowd out the it its circulating. Notes uses to redeem on demand rokers, and fall into a disrument refuses to refeem they will become of less ark, and, of course, will from circulating. The plank of the Ohio plat-

ANA, of the New York one occasion, Mr. Schurz no editor or publisher of be appointed to any office Administration; and this id to have maintained with ant." He proceeds to reint." He proceeds to re-his experience goes "fi very newspaper men are willing netimes, however, the case it is their duty to lay aside ms, no matter how interest-le, in order to devote them-tof their country in an of-whenever one of them can use of a public office bester son, it is certainly desirable any other to the toffice if he ited to that office, if I Mr. DANA forgets to re experiences in failing to Tork is the basis of his bit-party that failed to recog-"the duties of a pub any other person,"

ins, who are preparing for a med strike, agree with the that the city has enough po-many policemen, and they devise means to reduce the

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before & St. Louis court e proverbial slipper with there spank their enildren: be size of ancient Carthage WHITE, who sticks at roth

this training of language, llustration of his theories; tade tells Lord Say it will be has about him, and who soun and a verb, and such o Christian ear can endure Latin nouns and verbs.

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Brothers', and the latter

hon left at his death

lately appointed Secre-egation at Berlin, is the Edward Everett. Young Marvard and of the Law-and an extensive traveler. son of the Hon. Mrs., a few days ago, aged 46. contadina, who was not lish aristocratic speciety, ness, abandoned Eagland lays in an Italian home.

as for a constant com-splendid Danish mastiff, friend in South Germany, not, however, disprepor-compelled him to give wears uniform, but now State occasions. a dramatic article in

by contained two gram-ich the intelligent com-be compositor was en-nce to surpass all his must be admitted, he

rietor of the London exhibition in Working-at art was a line in which ally qualified to excel, , and having the phleg-thinks they have little mement which is enjoyed

orth, in a published tion that Wayne Maciss Cameron, by closeion. The wedding took, in the presource of the was better pleased with ron himself. Mr. Macs been, of the Cameron relations between him always been cortial to

PASTIMES.

Louisville Gets Another Game from the Crippled Browns of St. Louis.

A Hot Foul Tip and a Broken Cheek-Bone Add Clapp to the Retired List.

Another Close Game Between the Bostons and Hartfords .-- The Latter Beaten.

Remarkable Shooting in the American Team Competitive Contests.

Rarus Wins at Rochester in 2:17 1-2. 9:17 1-2, 2:16-Fast Time in the 2:27 Race.

BASE-BALL.

Special Disputch to The Tribune. er. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 .- In the first innin to-day Clapp's left cheek-bone was smashed so badly by a foul tip from Latham's bat as to prorent his playing for some time to come. Force sick in bed, and Remsen still in Brooklyn. The Lonisvilles therefore beat the Browns easily, making five hits off Blong in the first inning, ad only four off Nichols in the other eight Lee and Newell, two amateurs, played with the home club. The Grays did not take their last inning, having to catch the train for Chicago.

Dehlman was put out by the umpire for failing to touch first after a two-base hit, hence only twenty-six outs appear in

LOUISVILLE.	T	R	B	P	A	E
Latham, 1 b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Hagne, 3 b.		1		1	2	0
			4			
Hall, 1. f		2	1	3	0	1
Devlin, p		2	- 2	1		2
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	1	1		0
Gerhardt, 2 b		3	1		7	3
Craver, 8. 8		1	2	3	.1	0
Suyder, c	3	2	1	6	1	3
Crowley, c. f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	10	9	26	15	9
Dorgan, C	4	0	1	5	3	4
Newell, a. s.		0	o		4	2
McGeary, 3 b		0	1	1	3	õ
Croft, l. f		1	1	0		ő
Lee, r. f		0	0	1	1	0
Battin, 2 b		0	1	3	3	0
Nichols, c. f	1 7	0	0	i	5	0
		0	3	1	1	1
Blong, p		0	1	9	0	3
Dehlinan, 1 b	-	0	-	8	0	.,
Total	36	3	8	24	20	12
Innings- 1 2 3		5 6	7		9	
Louisville 5 0 0		0 3				10
St. Louis 0 2 0	0	0 0	0	0	1-	. 3

2.
Three-base hits—Blong, Hall, and Snyder,
Two-base hits—Shaffer, Dehlman, and Blong,
Runs earned—Louisville, 2, St. Louis, 1.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes,
Umpire—Mr. Wash,
BOSTON VS. HARTFORD.
Special Dispance to The Tribune.

Dostron vs. Hartford.

Special Dispace to The Tribune.

New York, Aug. 8.—The seventh game of the series between the Bostons and Hartfords was played this afternoon in the presence of about 1,500 spectators. The contest was close throughout, and resulted in a well-carned victory for the visitors. Facilities fielding marked the play of both clubs during the first three innings, and, aithough some safe batting was done, no runs were made. In the fourth inning O'Rourke opened for the Bostons by earning first on a good hit, and, by swift baserunning, reached his third. Sutton, after two hands were out, made a baselit, on which O'Rourke scored. This gave the Bostons the lead, which they held up to the firth liming, when the Hartfords tied the score, Cassidy and Harbforde earning a run by good batting. O'Rourke again won for his side in the next inning by his daring base-running, asisted by a splendid drive for three bases by White. The Bostons added one more to their score in the eighth inning and two in the ninth, which brought their total up to five. In the minth inning the Hartfords also scored two runs on errors by Schaler and good hits by York and minth finning the Hartfords also scored two runs on errors by Schaier and good hits by York and Cassidy, after two hands were disposed of.

Burdock, 2 b	. 0	1	. 4	4	0
Holdsworth, c.f		1	1	1	0
Start, 1 b.			14	Ô	0
		1	1	2	2
Carey, s. s.		0	0		~
Ferguson, 3 b	1	2	1		0
York, l. f				0	0
Cassiay, r. f	. 1	3	1		1
Harbinge, c	. 0	1	5	0	200
Larkin, p	. 0	0	0	4	0
	-		-		-
Total	. 3	9	27	19	6
BOSTON.	1	-	-		
Wright, 2 b		0	.6	4	0
Leonard, l. f	. 1	3	3	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f		1	2	0	0
White, 1 b	. 1	2	11	0	1
Sutton, s. s	. 0	1	1	5	1
Bond, p	. 1	0	0		1
Morrill, 3 b	. 0	0	1	2	0
Schafer, r.f	. 0	1	1	0	2
Brown, c	. 0	1	2	1	0
	-		t.	-	-
Total	. 5	9	27	13	5
Innings- 1 2 3	4 5	6	7 1	8 9	S.A.
Hartford 0 0 0	0 0	1 "	0 (2.	-3
Eoston	1 0	1	0 1	1 2-	-5
Umpire-Mr. Bunce, of the N	amele	288 (Clut).	
Time of game-Two hours an	d five	mir	nute	8.	
Direct have by suspen Hartford	4	Etoni	-	43	

First base by errors—Hartford, 3; Boston, Runs carned—Hartford, 1; Boston 1. Ruis careed—Hartforu, 1; Boston I.

Alleghenys vs. Buckeys.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—A championship game was played here this afternoon between the Alleghenys and Buckeyes, of Columbus, O., resulting in a victory for the home club by a score of 2 to 1. The Alleghenys made their two runs in the ninth inning, through errors of Spence, third baseman. The visitors scored their one run in the eignuh inning. There was no good playing on either side, and only about 200 spectators were present. Base hits—Alleghenys, 5; Buckeyes, 7.

The same clubs play again to-morrow.

CINCINATIS-MILWAUKEES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. S.—Cincinnatis, 1;

Milwaukees, 0.

ilwaukees, 0.
Base-hits—Cincinnatis, 7; Milwaukees, 8.
Errors—Cincinnatis, 2; Milwaukees, 4.
Struck out—Cincinnatis, 2; Milwaukees, 3.

PAST TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—There was a large attendance at the second day of the Rochester races, and some splendid sport. In the 2:19 class Albermarle, Great Eastern, and Bodine were drawn. The race was remarkably close and exciting, lowering Rarus' record to 2:16:

Time-2:17%; 2:17%; 2:16. The 2:27 race was also a good one. Thompson was drawn: King Phillip......1 Scotland.....8

Shepherd Boy in three straight heats. Time, 2:37, 2:45, 2:39.

MENDOTA DEIVING PARK.

Special Dispatch to The Privame.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. S.—The fourth annual meeting of the Mendota Driving Park will begin on Tuesday next and continue for four days. The entry list, though not more than half as large as on former meetings, has some fast ones down, and each race will be well matched, and, consequently, warmly contested. The stallion and saddle races not having filled limits the first day's programme to one instead of three races as anticipated, and that is for 2:43 horses. In that class there are eleven entries.

For Wednesday, the 15th, we have 2:26 and 2:32 contests. In the '25 we find Monarch Rule, Granville, Capt. Jack, Lady H., Allen, and George Judd. The '35 has nine entries, with soveral good ones among them.

The third day is for 5:00 and 2:38 horses; in the former there are eight and latter ten entries. The 17th is for 2:48 horses, sixteen entries, 2:29, eight entries; and the tree-for-all, are entries, viz.: Marion, Crockett, Capt. Jack,

Cozette, and Badger Girl. The track is in ex-cellent condition, and a large crowd is expected.

cellent condition, and a large crowd is expected.

TISKILWA.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

TISKILWA, Ill., Aug. 8.—The second day of the races at the Tiskilwa Driving Park passed off very pleasantly, a large crowd of people being in attendance.

In the first race, 2:26 class, George Judd took the first heat, and Granville the next three and the race. Best time made by George Judd, 2:31½.

There were four heats trotted in the 2:33 class, Ida taking two, Anna one, and Judge Withey one, when it was postponed, on account of darkness, until to-morrow at 10 a. m..

The 2:38 and 3 minute classes will be trotted to-morrow.

THE RIFLE. AN UNPRECEDENTED SCORE IN THE NEW YORK COMPETITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The four competitions for the purpose of selecting the American team were practically concluded to-day. Some of the competitors have been absent from one or more ompetitions, and will be afforded an opportuni ty to shoot to make up their deficiency. Until these scores are completed it is impossible to say who will constitute the team, as the list of the delinquents includes Gen. Dakin, Maj. Jewell, and Messrs. Webber, Rathborn, and Clark, all of whom have good prospects of being in the magic eight. The weather to-day was very good for shooting. Twenty-two of the competitors were present. total made by the first eight was 1,600 points,the highest score ever recorded, and completely eclipsing the fine scores made by the teams in the match last year. Following are the scores

the highest attainable number being 225:

RAILROADS.

ABOLISH FAST-FREIGHT LINES. A movement is now on foot to abolish all the fast-freight and have all the through freight ousiness carried on by the railroads direct. It is generally conceded that the fast-freight lines cost the railroads a great deal of money, much of which could be saved if they vere abolished. The regular Contracting Agents of the various roads, it is claimed, could do all the work that is now done by the multido all the work that is now done by the multitude of agents employed by the numerous fastfreight lines. It is charged that the fast-freight
lines, or most of them, are managed in the interest of some of the managers of the roads, and not
in that of the stockbolders. The plea is made that
the abolishing of the fast-freight lines would
throw a number of laboring men and clerks out
out of employment; but this claim does not bold
good, for most of these employes would have to
be employed in the freight departments of the
various roads, the work of which would be
greatly increased. The only men that would be
thrown out of work would be an army of highpriced fast-freight line managers, agents, and priced fast-freight line managers, agents, and other officials whose principal duties consist in drawing their salaries

Nothing has yet been heard in the city of the proceedings of the meeting of General Managers and General Freight Agents which convened at Viagara Falls on Tuesday. As already stated, the meeting is for the purpose of devising a plan to divide the business of the New York pool ines between their Western connections. It is the opinion of the railroad men here that the plan is impracticable, and that the meeting will prove as abortive as any of its predecessors.

Mr. J. F. Duncombe, a prominent real estate dealer and lawyer of Fort Dodge, la., had a

dealer and lawyer of Fort Dodge, la.. had a conference yesterday with the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad in regard to the construction of a new narrow-gauge railroad from Fort Dodge northwest to Emmitsburg. Mr. Dancombe is quite enthusiastic on his project, but the Illinois Central officials do not think the plan is fessible at this time.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad will have the bonor of taking the Grand Commandery of Illinois to the triennial encampment of Knights Templar, which will be held at Cleveland on the 27th of this month. The Apollo Commandery of this city has been chosen as essort to the Grand Commandery.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has begun to give through bills of lading to Fort Garland, Col., the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, their Western connection having been opened to that Western connection having been opened to that point on the 1st of this month.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE LANCASHIRE LASS."

Memories of old Museum days are suggested by the play at the Adelphi this week. Mr. John Dillon's personation of the Party by the Name of Johnson brought him reputation long ago, and, if his method has not mellowed or ripened in time, neither has it seriously decayed. Mr. Dillon has always been on the point of transforming himself into a good actor, but his habit of procrastination has prevented him from completing the operation. He is like a great boy who has reached the upper form of his school and can never graduate from sheer want of energy to try. His "gags" are as outrageous now as they were ten years ago, and his antics as uncouth and excessive. He sacrifices everything for a langh, even his own best interests; consistency is for him an idle name when it stands in the way of a momentary gratification of his vanity. There is, however, a good word of importance to be said for Dillon: he gets the langhter in one way and another about as frequently as any actor in this part of the country. The judicious may grieve, but they are stupid and solemn in their wisdom if they do not laugh first. Besides Mr. Dillon, there are a number of actors of some local reputation engaged in the representation of "The Lancashire Lass," but it cannot be said that any of them deserve lasting renown. There are Mr. Blaisdell, who, as *Redmond*, does better than any other person in the cast, avoiding rant and weak display; Miss Jennie Hight, who is somewhat out of character as *Ruth*; Mr. geous now as they were ten years ago, and rant and weak display: Miss Jennie Hight, who is somewhat out of character as Ruth; Mr. Webber, who plays the part of Spotty Cieverly; Mr. Wells, who is too light in every respect for the part of Ned Clayton; and Mr. Morton, who personates Gellick with fidelity. Miss Emma Stone does not throw any glamour about the character of Kate Garston. The piece is put upon the stage with all the liberality that could be expected. It will run through this week only. The remarkable feature of the production is that it has called out large audiences, the theatre being thronged at each representation. Sunday night next Mr. Dillon is to have a benefit, when he will appear in four of his popular characters.

"SMIKE" AND CLARA MORRIS. The representation of "Smike" at Hooley's Theatre last night was witnessed by a large and Theatre last night was witnessed by a large and brilliant company; and the excellent characterizations of Snavley, Fannie Squeers, John Brodle, Newman Nogas, Squeers, and Ralph Nickleby were applauded to the echo. We take pleasure in announcing that Clara Morris has signified her intention to fulfill an engagement of one week, beginning next Mondav, when "Miss Multon" will be produced. The engagement is limited absolutely to one week, and the Union Square season, owing to arrangements elsewhere, will close at the same time. Miss Morris' personation of Miss Multon is said by the best critics of Boston and New York to be a wonderful piece of acting.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., Aug. 9-1 a. m.—For the Lake region, rising barometer, northerly winds, and warmer, clear or hazy weather.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. En. Weather. 11:18a. m. 29-76 e9 70 S. W., fresh. Fair.
11:18a. m. 29-73 82 35 N. fresh. Clear.
21:00p. m. 29-69 85 30 N. fresh. Fair.
8:00p. m. 29-69 85 30 N. fresh. Fair.
8:00p. m. 29-69 175 48 W. fresh. Fair.
10:18p. m. 29-76 75 48 W. fresh. Fair. Maximum thermometer, 86; minimum, 64.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Aug. 8-Midnight.
Stations. Bar. Thr Wind. Buin Weather

POLITICAL.

Virginia Conservatives in State Convention at Richmond.

The Proceedings Consist Largely of Confusion and Disorder.

Interspersed with Several Free Fights Between Delegates.

Which Goes to Show What Will Become of the Unopposed Democracy.

Additional Returns from the Illinois Judicial Elections.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—Much confusion of curred in the Conservative State Convention to-day. It was due to the efforts of the contesting delegates to gain seats and vote for their candidates at all risks, and to the large numbers of outsiders, 600 or 800 probably, who had smuggled themselves on the floor to the exclusion of the delegates. The capacity of the Richmond Theatre not being much above 1,500 there was barely room for the 1,410 delegates ap-pointed. The audacity with which outsiders took the floor excited the wrath of those wrongfully unseated. The lie was even passed between them, and the fruitless contest for seats result-ed in adjournment at 12:45. The State Conservative Committee then in session discussed various measures for reorganization. It was decided to seat the delegates from the nine Congressional districts by lot, and at 2:20 p. m. they were thus seated by their respective Chairmen and a temporary organization effected. Col. Lamb, of Norfolk, the temporary Chairman, created great dissatisfaction among the Mahone men by discussing in his opening speech,

as they complained, the question of repudiation. He was interrupted frequently, called to

order, and finally silenced by their outcry. | For awhile utter anarchy prevailed, the Chairman having lost control of the House. Party feeling seemed to have concentrated into Mahone and anti-Mahone sentiment, and so determined are the adherents of Mahone that it is supposed that he will run as an independent caudidate in case he seould not be the regular nominee. Resolutions looking to permanent organization were carried after an excited debate. Some delegations were obliged to leave the hall to

delegations were obliged to leave the hall to settle their mutual difficulties. During the adjournment of the Richmond and Petersburg delegations to settle their trouble, several personal rencontres took place among them, and the ponce were compelled to restrain their ardor. During their absence a committee of one from each Congressional District escorted Gov. Kemper to the hall. In a few words he attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters, conciliating all parties, and reminding them that, as they had no longer to contend against the Republican party, as in 1872, they should avoid internal discord, and strive in unison for the honor and glory of the State.

The Convention adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to meet at 8 p. m. At 8 p. m. the Convention met promptly, and soon subsided into comparative quiet under the firm ruling of Maj. Marshall Hanger, who had been chosen permanent Chairman. Various desultory attempts to limit the duration of the specieses were made before the Convention showed its temper on the subject of time. Speeches were limited to five, and, in case of the nomination of candidates, thirty minutes. thirty minutes.

The Convention adjourned at 9:30 to meet

The Convention adjourned at 9:30 to meet Aug. 9 at 9 o'clock.

To the Western Associated Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8.—The Virginia Conservative State Convention met at noon, in the theatre here, but owing to the indiscriminate issue of admission tickets, or otherwise, that part of the building set apart for the delegates was so overcrowded by outsiders that when an effort was made to call the Convention to order, with a view or temporary organization, it proved a signal failure. The utmost confusion and disorder prevailed. Shouts, hisses, and all manner of noises drowned the voices of all those who endeavored to bring order ont of chaos. After half an hour had elapsed and no progress had been made towards an organizaprogress had been made towards an organiza-tion, a motion to adjourn till 2 p. m. was adopt-ed. The State Committee is now perfecting a ed. The State Committee is now perfecting a plan for the proper seating of delegates.

The Convention this afternoon chose William Lamb, of Norfelk, temporary Chairman. Lamb begun a speech in favor of preserving the credit of the Commonwealth, when he was asked if that question was under discussion. He replied it was not yet in order to criticise a speech of

it was not yet in order to criticise a speech of the Chairman. He then attempted to proceed, but the interruptions became so frequent and the confusion so great he was forced to discon-tinue, and announced the Chafr ready for busi-

time, and announced the Chair ready for business.

Resolutions for the appointment of Committees on Credentials and Permanent Organization passed amid much disorder. Upon a cail of delegations by Congressional districts to name members of these committees, another scene of turbulence and disorder ensued. The Committees having been named the Convention took a recess.

Reassembling, Marshall Hanger was made permanent Chairman, and soon afterwards the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Aug. 8.—Official returns of the election in this county for Judge of the Second Circuit give a majority of thirteen for Halley, Democrat. Green, Independent, comes out of the tier of counties between this and the Ohio River with some 300 majority, leaving the several counties in the district further north to verify the Democratic prophecy that Halley is successful by 1,000 majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Aug. 8.—The canvass tonight of the judicial election in Sangamon County on Monday shows William R. Welch, of Carlinville, the only candidate, to have received 1,101 votes,-about one-sixth of the usual vot

Carmynie, the only candidate, to have received 1,101 votes,—about one-sixth of the usual vote of the county.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 8.—Enough returns are in to justify saying that the contest between Dougherty, Republican, and Duff, Democrat, is close, with hopes of Dougherty's being elected Circuit Judge.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 8.—Unofficial returns from all the precincts in this county show a majority for J. W. Wilkin, Republican candidate for Circuit Judge, of 460.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 8.—Returns from Grundy, Bureau, and LaSalle Counties indicate that the Hon. Francis Goodspeed's majority for Judge in this (the Ninth) circuit will be at least 3,500.

Centralla, Ill., Aug. 8.—The reports in this district indicate the election of George W. Wall, of Du Quoin, as Circuit Judge, by a large majority.

majority.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 8.—The official count in Eureau County gives Goodspeed 1,092; Stipp, 1,049; Goodspeed over Stipp, 43.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—Blanton Dun can, in a letter to the President a week or two ago, expressed the opinion that the labor ques-tion would have a very important influence upon the politics of the States in the West in which elections would be held this year. He said that he was at the head of an organization at Louisville which would certainly carry the election is that city, and his prophecy in this respect turned out to be a true one. He also informed the President that a similar movement would be in-President that a similar movement would be in-titated in Ohio that would put candidates in the field, and that they would receive a great number of votes. He suggested that possibly the Greenback party of Ohio and the Labor Reformers might possibly place the Greenback candidate for Governor already nominated at the head of their tacket. In this case he thought that the candidate would re-ceive nearly or oulte as many votes as Esshop. case he thought that the candidate would re-ceive nearly or quite as many votes as Bishop, the Democratic candidate. Information re-ceived from other sources seems to indicate an intention on the part of some popular leaders to organize a labor movement in Ohio, and to make its influence fels in the election this fall, but no positive or specific information on the subject has been received here.

WEST VIRGINIA. WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The statement of the Intelligener, based on returns from the vote cast in the State on the Capital question on Tuesday, is that no point has received a majority and that therefore a second election will have to occur in October, 1878, which is the date of the

next general election in West Virginia. The competing points will be Clarksburg and

THE GREENBACKERS. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—At the Greenback meeting to-night, attended mostly by unem-ployed, speeches were made advocating paying the national bonds in greenbacks and substitut-ing greenbacks for National-Bank notes, and urging laborers to combine to oppose the com-binations of capitalists.

MAINE REPUBLICANS. Augusta, Me., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention will renominate Gov. Connor by acclamation. Joseph H. Drummond has been chosen for temporary Chairman.

CRIME.

COUNTERFEITING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 8.—John Gann, charged with passing counterfeit money, was released from custody to-day, it having been proven that he had lived in the mountains away from civilization so long he had no better sense. He said he got the counterfeits from his brother, James Gann, now in the Penitentiary, who, n consequence, was given twenty-five lashes in that institution in the presence of a large numthat institution in the presence of a large num-ber of convicts. A good deal of this spurious stuff has been coined in the Penitentiary, and every convict caught at it is punished. The molds used are made of plaster of Paris, and are very common. James Gana, while at work on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad not long since, escaped, and was badly snot upon recap-

FATAL QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Aug. 8.—A, week ago last
Saturday Eli Bell and W. W. Davenport, both
farmers in Creek Township, DeWitt County, had an altereation about \$2 which Davenport owed Bell for work done on a barn. Words ensued, which ended by Davenport striking Bell across the back of the head with a scythe he had in his hands. The blow cut through the he had in his hands. The blow cut through the skull-bone leaving the brain exposed. Bell died to-day. He was unconscious from the time the fatal blow was struck till he died. Davenport was out on bail for the assault, and this atternoon he was rearrested, and is now in jail. Bell leaves a wife and five children. He was a peaceable and industrious man. He served over three years as a soldier during the War.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 8.-Concerning the trouble in Washington County, a Courier-Journal special says: The report comes to Harrodsburg this morning of another fatal shooting affray that occurred in Hendren's voting-precinct. Ben Durling was shot and in-stantly killed, Julius Durling was shot through the left shoulder, two other participants in the fight were seriously wounded.

In the Gardiner fight, in the same county, in

In the Gardiner light, in the same county, in which there were four on one side against three on the other, John Shirley was shot through the head and killed, and three other parties, Sidney Case, one Gardiner, and one Maslon, were wounded. No arrests reported in either

ESCAPED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 8.-Two convicts name James McFarland and John Pierson escaped rom the Penitentiary this afternoon. They were working in the prison yard in charge of Guard George Miller, and broke for the woods Guard George Miller, and broke for the woods near at hand, in which they secreted themselves. McFarland is about 45 years of age, and was sent up in January last for one year for larceny. He had four months to serve. Pierson is the same age, and came from Bloomington last March for nine months for larceny. This is the latter's fourth term, and while in jail he obtained considerable notoriety by claiming to be the murderer of Murray McConnell. He has "done time" in the Ohio, Louisiana, and lowa Penitentiaries.

APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—The Sheriff of Keesville, N. Y., has been in town several days looking up the burglars who robbed the Keesville Bank a few weeks ago, and, as a result of his visit, young man named Schie, a Norwegian, has been young man named Schie, a Norwegan, has been arrested. It appears he has been living for three weeks at Longend, opposite Montreal, and it was believed he was agent for some European house. At present no one is allowed to see the depositions made, nor speak with the prisoner, who is in a cell in one of the Police-Courts. A reward of \$20,000 was offered for the arrest of the robbers. The amount stolen the arrest of the robbers. The amount stolen is said to be in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million of dollars.

> PLEA OF INSANITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

Mt. Vernon, O., Aug. 8.—In the trial of Bergin for the murder of McBride, the defense put the father and mother on the stand, both of whom testified as to the strange conduct of the prisoner for a long time previous to the killing of McBride. They testified that the son had of McBride. They testified that the son had attempted suicide by taking arsenic, and had the day previous to the tragedy endeavored to procure a pistol to shoot himself. Dr. Gundry, Superintendent of the Columbus Asylum for the Insane, explained how insanity was transferred from parents to their children.

The greatest interest is taken in the trial, and the court-room is densely packed each day. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—The preliminary examination of the prisoners for the murder of Lewis Shiffer, near Gahanna, was commenced before Mayor Keitmann to-day. Very little before Mayor Keitmann to-day. Very little was done, however, except the taking of evidence relating to the picule, a twhich the trouble commenced. It was brought out that one of the prisoners had some difficulty with deceased a few nights previous to the murder. Over 100 people from the country residing near the scene of conflict were present. They consist mostly of neighbors and friends. Sixty-one witnesses were present, and from indications it is thought the trial will be a long one.

REPRIEVED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 8.—The hanging o Thomas Campbell, the Carbondale murderer, which was to have taken place to-morrow, i again postponed, a repriève having been receive by Sheriff Kirkendall this afternoon. Camp-bell was to have been hanged April 10, but was reprieved on the day appointed for the execu-tion, and after a second trial was again found guilty. He is likely to escape the gallows after all, as his counsei claim to have discovered new evidence that will affect that degree of guilt.

ESCAPED THE HALTER. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 8.—About 1 o'clock this morning Leslie C. Hanks, who killed John E. Daily yesterday, was found dead in his cell in the City Prison. By some unknown means he had obtained possession of a Spring-field rifle, some of which were stored in that part of the prison, and, placing the muzzle to his breast, drew the trigger with his foot. He left a note saying the suicide was the coolest act of his life.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 8.—The preliminal examination of John Valkammer, charged with the murder of Chris Range, resulted this morning in the defendant being held to answer to the charge of murder in the second degree, with ball fixed at \$5,000. Range was stabled in the ab-domen in a scuffle provoked by Valkammer on the 30th of July. He died from his wounds on the 2d of August. FATAL KNOCKDOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Charles Vaclmle, a carriage-trimmer, aged 28, was instantly killed to-day by William Henry. The men had some words over a small amount of money. Vaclmle left Henry, who followed and knocked Vaclmle down, his head striking a cobble store. CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Aug. S.—A negro attempted to steal some wheat at Pulaski last night. On his refusal to halt, Mark Gray shot him. The negro suffered so much that he begged Gray to kill

FORGERY.

Boston, Aug. 8.—William H. Wolcott, an extensive brick manufacturer, was arrested vesterday, charged with forgery. Wolcott acknowledged the forgery. The amount is the be \$6,000.

THE INDIANS.

Terrible Sufferings Endured by Soldier Lost on the Texas Desert.

Chief Joseph Anxious to Have Another Brush with the Troops.

Sitting Bull Indulging in His Thievish Practices in Manitoba.

LOST IN THE DESERT. A dispatch was received at Army Headquarters yesterday, stating that Capt. Nolan and the survivors of his company had turned up at Fort Concho, in the western central part of Texas. Some days ago this command was sent out on a scouting expedition to follow up the trail of some marauding Indians and cattlethieves. There were some sixty men in the
party, mounted, all told. When out upon the
arid desert they lost their way, and, worse
than all, ran ont of food and water.
In a strange country, lost and far away
from any aid, these men wandered
over a desert, sandy waste, without shelter.
Becoming fevered from exposure and starvation
and the lack of water to quench their burning
thirst, they separated, none knew whither.
Their privations and sufferings no pen can picture or tongue can tell. For eighty-six long
and mournful hours they endured without a
mouthful to eat or drink. By dint of coolness
and hopeful courage Capt. Nolan kept most of
his men together, and yesterday the tidings
came that most of them were safe. Two of the
soldiers perished and three are missing, they
probably having died on the plain. Forty
horses and mules died of the stock with the
party. The fate of the three missing ones will
hardly ever be known. Further details of this
terrible experience are expected.

CHIEF IS FULL OF FIGHT. HELENA, Mont., Aug. &-W. J. McCormick, of Missoula, writes Gov. Potts on the 6th as follows: "A courier arrived from Howard at 6 o'clock this evening. He left Howard Saturday morning last. He thinks Howard will camp near the Summit, between Lolo and Clearwater to-night. He is distant about fifty miles from

"The courier reports that Joseph, with over one-half of the fighting force, has gone to the head of Bitter Root Valley, by the Elk the head of Bitter Root Valley, by the Elk City trail, and will form a junction with Looking-Glass and White Bird near Ross Hole. He says Howard has 750 men and 450 pack mules, and is moving forward as rapidly as possible." Advices from Upper Bitter Root say the Indians will camp to-night in Ross Hole. Gibbon is following rapidly.

Other advices say the Indians were still at Doolittle's, sixteen miles above Corvallis, and Gibbon expected to strike them on the morning of the 7th, before they broke camp.

Couriers say the hostiles have Mrs. Manuel with them as the property of a petty Chief called Cacasenllo.

THE RULING PASSION. FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY, Idaho, Aug. 8.

A Bannock Indian shot two teamsters at this Agency this forenoon, one seriously, neither mortally. The shooting occurred under excite nent caused by a rumor that hostile Indians were approaching the Agency. The shooting was an individual act, and condemned by all Indians in the Agency. Agent Danielson immediately called together the head Indians in council, who all condemn the act, and sent men in pursuit of the Indian, who immediately fled. pursuit of the Indian, who immediately fled. They have assured the Agent he shall be caught and brought back, and that they will guard against any recurrence of the kind. Everything quict and peaceable now.

SITTING BULL. Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—A letter from the United States Consul at Winnipeg says near Sitting Bull's encampment a war party of twenty-seven Sioux robbed the traders of three kegs of powder and one bag of bullets. Besides Sitting Bull's band there are an equal number of Sioux refugees from the Minnesota massacre of 1863, and over whom Sitting Bull seems to exercise much influence.

STRIKE ECHOES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittseurg, Pa., Aug. 8.—Leading Welsh citizens held a meeting here to-day and perfected an organization, whose object is to induce coal-miners and others of Welsh nationality to emigrate to the West for the purpose of engaging in agricultural pursuits. The Hon.

Miles Humphreys was chosen President. Letters were read from Senator Jones of Nevada. ters were read from Senator Jones of Nevada, Judge Shannon of Dakota, B. W. Morgan of

ters were read from Senator Jones of Nevada, Judge Shannon of Dakota, B. W. Morgan of Utah, and others, commending the objects of the organization and proffering assistance. The first lot of emigrants will start this fall. It is understood that Nevada or Colorado has been selected as the seat of the colony, which will number several thousand.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. S.—Ald. Mahan's jury of inquest over those killed by the Vigilance Committee brought in a verdict of murder against the members of the Committee whose names were known. A Constable was given warrants for T. F. Hunt and C. E. Chittenden, and they were arrested. They sent word to the militia, and Gen. Hindekoper took them from the Constable. The Vigilance Committee at once assembled, and are now under arms in the Lackawanna Company's store. The military are under arms, and patrols are sent out tobring in every member of the Committee, lest they be arrested and taken into the Sixth Ward before the Alderman.

Portsyllle, Aug. S.—At Mahoney City this morning, a number of men and boys with drums entered the town, trying to get up a meeting and start a strike at the mines. Being on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad property, they were requested to leave, and, not doing so, the Sheriff's posse promptly ordered them to disperse, which they quickly did, running in all directions. Richard Northy and Michael Dooley, leaders, were arrested.

THE ENGINEERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Times says rumors

were current in the city to-day that to-morro the engineers on the railroads all over the country would stop work. The strike, it was said had been determined upon by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at a general meeting last May, when the 10 per cent reduction of pay was made by the railroad companies. It was further said that the recent strike, which began on the Baltimore & Ohio Road so suddenly, and spread with such alarming so suddenly, and soread with such alarming rapidity, was a premature movement began by the firemen, while the real strike, that of engineers, firemen, brakemen, and train-hands generally all over the country was to be made to-morrow. From inquiry it is clear that whatever the Loconotive Brotherhood may have intended when they met last May, the events of the past few weeks have entirely frustrated any plans for, a general strike in August. It is certain the idea of a general strike was entertained, and engineers not members of the Brotherhood were approached on the subject. Thereappears to have been an uneasy feeling among the men up to the time when the former strike was made. Since then the engineers have been quiet, and it was possibly the recollection of what had been intended in August which started the rumors to-day. The engineers of the New York & New Jersey Railroad deny that there is any thought of further hostile movements, and say the employes have had quite enough of such business.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, 111., Aug. 8.—Mr. Daniel McLaughlin

Mayor of Braidwood, was arrested to-day by Deputy-Sheriff John Lambert on a State's war-rant issued by Justice Doolittle, of this city, on rant issued by Justice Doontite, of this city, on complaint of Sheriff Noble, charging him (McLaughlin) with riot. The warrant also called for the arrest of John McIntyre on the same charge, but that individual was absent on a fishing excursion, and hence escaped. McLaughlin made no opposition when arrested, and was brought before Justice Doontitle, waived examination, and was bound over in the sum of \$500 until the October term of the Circuits Court, John Donahue qualifying as bondsman.

This morning the Adjutant General interviewed the Braidwood authorities, and they pledged him that they would do all in their power to preserve the peace, whereupon Gen. Hilliard said that the troops now there should be withdrawn, and the order to that effect was probably issued this evening or will be issued to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mr. Verson, Ill. Aug. 8. John Talley and complaint of Sheriff Noble, charging him (Mc

with the property of the St. Louis & South-eastern Railway, were arrested in this city to-day upon warrants from the United States Court, and taken to Springfield for examination. The accused were formerly firemen on the road, and, express confidence in their ability to estab-lish their innocence.

THE IRON AND STEEL MEN.

THE IRON AND STEEL MEN.

Columbus, O., Aug. 8.—The convention of Iron and Steel Workers to-day unanimously adopted resolutions setting forth that they firmly believe the demand made by the railroad employes for the restoration of the late 10 per cent reduction and the modification of the here-tofore tyrannical rules and orders, was just and proper, having full faith that the railroad companies, by proper management, are fully able, and, of right, should accede to the same; that while they approve of the demand as just, and believe in the ability of the companies to grant the request, they emphatically denounce every act tending to the violation of law and non-preservation of the peace and order of the country, knowing full well that 'every violation of law and disturbance of the peace tends only to injure the cause and those engaged therein; that the arbitrary power assumed by corporations, railroads especially, and exercised in crushing labor to the earth, demands at the hands of all houest citizens serious and careful reflection to the end that a way may be opened to strip them of some of the unlimited powers which they possess, that labor may thereby be better rewarded and the country greatly benefited; that in every disagreement between employer and employed they believe in the policy of arbitration.

Numerous memorials were presented by members which were referred to appropriate committees.

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Special Dispatch to The Tribune. COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—The Thurman Light Guards, who have been on duty at Newark dur-ing the past two weeks, returned home to-day. Three other companies have been ordered to Newark to relieve those now on duty at that point. There has been no trouble from any of the late strikers on the Baltimore & Ohio, but the late strikers on the Baltimore & Ohio, but there seem to be a few lawless men, who have refused to go to work, and are only waiting until all the troops are ordered away to commence their depredations, several threats having been made to that effect. It seems to be the policy of Gov. Young to keep a force there for the present to protect the railroad property, which consists of shops, roundhouse, and a large number of locomotives. The last company of troops quartered in the city were relieved to-day on the return of the Thurman Light Guards.

THE B. & O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 8.—The managers of the Baltimore & Ohio, after careful inquiry, say that the report that there is to be a general strike fengineers, firemen, and brakeman on the freight trains to-morrow or next day, is not well founded. Interviews with many of the engineers of the road in Baltimore and here show that no such plan has yet been agreed upon. Still there are some apprehensions.

NEW JERSEY. PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 8.—The striking silk weavers met to night and agreed to complete the unfinished warps at Strange's Mill, and afterwards to receive the wages before the reduction. This ends the strike. MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 8.—The Seventh Regi-ment will move up the canal to Hancock tomorrow. The United States troops will co-operate.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield, Ill., Aug. 8.—The following

appointments were made by the Governor to-day: Chief Grain Inspector at Chicago, William H. Swett; Trustees of the Eastern Insane Asylum, John H. Clough of Chicago, William Reddick of LaSalle, William T. Murphy of Tus cola, Douglas County.

Executive proclamations were issued to-day offering \$200 reward for the unknown murderer

offering \$300 reward for the unknown murderer of Charles Belden, at Gilson, Aug. 5, and the same amount for Louis Neece, who murdered George W. Neelev at Blue Mound, Christian County, on the 19th of July, while the officer was endeavoring to effect his arrest.

The Auditorto-day excluded from the State the Citizens' Fire-Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., which had very few Illinois risks, and is now insolvent.

der the laws regarding the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit. In
these applications one of the objects of the incorporations, as stated, is the buying and selling of real estate. The General Incorporation
law prohibits the incorporation of companies
for the purpose of dealing in real estate,
and hence the question has arisen as to whether
license could be issued to these cemetery associations. The Attorney-General held it very
questionable if such an organization would not
be in conflict with the opinion of the State
Supreme Court. The Secretary of State, therefore, suggests, in reply to the application for
license of a Chicago cemetery, that those interested in the matter apply to the Supreme
Court for a writ of mandamus on the Secretary
of State to compel him to issue the license and
final papers upon the applications, and the Secretary waives the service of all preliminary
writs in that case.

writs in that case. WHY SUFFER DYSPEPTIC TORTURES, when the famous regulator of enfeebled, acid, or bilious stomachs, Hostetter's Bitters, will cure yon? Could you read the testimony of the myriads of dyspeptics whom it has cured, though you might be of a skeptical turn, you would be convinced. Evidence of its efficacy is constantly multiplying. Evidence of its efficacy is constantly multiplying, and this relates not only to cases of dyspepsia, but also liver complaint, constipation, urinary, and uterine troubles and malarial disorders. The success which has attended the great stomachic has incited unscrupulous parties to manufacture cheap imitations of it, which they attempt to paim off as the genuine article. But, so familiar in the public with the real clixir, that these nefarious attempts are rarely successful. Neither imitation or competition affect the popularity of the standard article.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep's Patent Partly-Made Dress Shirts; the very best; six for \$6; can be finished as easily as hemining a handkerchief. 173 Madison street. For Catarrh and Hay Fever use Jeffers unequaled "French Catarrh Cure." Trial and sam ples free to all. Office 70 State-st. Perley Jeffers

Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhora, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. STARCH. CHICAGO

STARCH. Snow White Gloss for Laundry Purposes Improved "Corn Starch."

(The Eighth Wonder of the World.) Costs no more than the common articles called Gloss and Corn Starch, which are made by rotting the grain and restoring the putrid stuff with potash and lime.

For sale by the Trade generally.

SANFORD'S **JAMAICA** GINGER is tried for the first time. Of all the agreeable and effective contributions to medical science none approach it in popular favor. As a prompt and never-failing remedy in

MEDICAL.

THE GUARDIAN

ANGEL.

COLDS AND CHILLS. It is superior to every other medicine heretofore is Composition. Hot Drops, Pennyroyal Tea, and na-ing possets are put aside forever, once this del compound enters the house. It disnets

FEVERISH SYMPTOMS.

quickens the circulation, opens the pores, restores pe spiration, and frees the patient from every possibili RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC

Symptoms. Pains in the Limbs, Coldness of the Ex-tremitics, Chilis and Feyer are banished as by magic. It has been and is the GUARDIAN ANGEL

of thousands. It has prevented more serious cases Catarrh. Throat, and Long Difficulties, and danger of beases and allments of the bowers and discattve gans than many would care to believe. Its value on not be over-estimated, any more than its ascribiness of be limited. It is of universal application. It is a

SUMMER BEVERAGE

of the best kind. It is healthy, refreshing, stimulathys, and quenches thirst as nothing else will. It cannot
have been appreciated by the farmer, mechanic,
labourages and the cannot the cannot be the cannot
have been proves the appearance cannot be considered. Its
new improves the appearance cannot be considered and organs of digestion. Ice water is rendered
harmless in the hottest weather by the addition of a
small quantity of SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINORY.
It is so cheap as to be within the reach of all, so facily
flavored as to be enjoyed by lovers of the fluess liquous

\$500 REWARD will be paid for a bottle of any other Extract or Essence of Jamaica Glager if found equal to it is fine flavor, parity, and prompt medicinal effect. Largest, Cheapest, and Best. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Draggists, Grocers, and Deniers in Medicine. Price, 50 ceats, Statiples free. Dealers should purchase original packages to obtain the trial bettles for free distribution. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Draggists, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Afford the most grateful relief in al Affections of the Chest and Lungs,

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

Mesers Weeks & Potter:

Gentlemen: Having for many months past suffered with a very imme side, called by my physician Chronic which i used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your Collists Voltaic Plasters, which, to my great surprise, releved the pain and soreness since in mediately, and have been sole to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect case and comfort, whereas before the application of your invaluable plasters before the application of your invaluable plasters before the application of your invaluable plasters before the application of your invaluable plasters. But a shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, Mrs. Fig. AXCES HABRIMAN. ORLAND, Mc., April 21, 1876.

A Single COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, for Local Pains, Lamences, Soreness, Wenk-ness, Numbucss, and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spicen, Bowels, army of doctors and acres of plants and shrubs. r. Heart, and M

Price, 25 cents. Sold by all druggista. Mailed on re-ceipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2,25 for twelve, carefully wrapped, and warranted, by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mans.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEASIDE LIBRARY. Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from \$1 to \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges of the first of \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges of the first of \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges of \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges of \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges of \$5 given (unchanged and unabridges) of \$5 given \$5 given

ADVERTISING. **ADVERTISERS**

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the partnershi heretofore existing between Joseph Sheubert an Charles Kuttner by the firm name of Sheubert an Unaries, Kuttner by the firm name of Sheubert & Kutt ner, has been dissolved, Aug. 1, 1877, by mutual consent. All parties having claims against said firm wip please present the same for immediate settlement. Par the indebted to said firm are requested to pay up a once. Joseph Sheubert assumes all assets and itsicilities. Chicago, Aug. 8, 1877. CHAS. KUTTNESS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROTAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Though and the very best facterify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go others and make better mailing, etc., than any other kind. It is warmated about only pure. The ingredient ion are all healthy and nutritions. It is great streamed, superior quality, and portion are all healthy and nutritions. Its great streamed the countries in the contains the machine to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains

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The Produce Markets More Active and Generally Weak.

A Downward Movement in Grain and

Provisions. FINANCIAL.

The losn market was quiet. On all sides the movement of currency to the country was represented as light. lighter than had been expected. The demand for rediscounts on country account was more moderate, and the supply of paper from the city customers of the banks was

not heavy.

There is a growing pressure to sell local securidies. Board of Trade men and other investors
who have put their money into interest bearing
securities are now withdrawing it for employment

Rates of discount at the banks were 8@10 per tent to regular customers. On call, loans are made at 6 per cent.

New York exchange was sold between banks at par, and was weak at that.
The clearings were \$3,000,000.
INSURANCE REGULATION.

A new insurance law went into effect in New York yesterday. Its purpose is to prevent companies from making false or deceptive statements in advertisements, cards, signs, letter-heads, or in any other way. As interpreted by Supt. Smyth, of the insurance Department, it requires that all signs, cards, blotters, letter-sheets, envelopes, policies, certificates of renewal, advertisements, public announcements, etc., etc., purporting to set forth in any manner the financial ing to set forth in any manner the financial lition of a company, and issued, or circulated, lisplayed after this date, must contain at lesst as, viz. : Assets available for fire losses : l stock paid in; net surplus (on the basis of ssets, minus total liabilities, including capi-Signs in use representing amounts not en-available for the payment of fire losses must moved, and signs must be changed when the lities fall below the amount exhibited by

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN WALL STREET. Most of the New York papers are tickling the public palate with intimations of a coming fight in Vall street between the Keene and Gould factions. ne World says that the "best of bad feeling now ists between Gould and Keene, and extends to eir immediate speculative following. Hence a title is expected in the stock market, and many tors have closed up their accounts in order to injury from the tactics of these bold and rful speculators. Gould is, to all appearance, of Western Union and short of the vidently long of the railroad stocks, and of them were recently short of Western a. Gould still has his Union Pacific stock to carry, and his principal opponents have the credit of holding a similar prize in A. & P. Telegraph." The Times predicts a ferce struggle between the rival cliques, in which fortunes will be lost and It says it is very generally believed that Jay d has, with his usual wiliness, completely red front on Western Union, and is now com-

The Association of Manufacturing Chemists have issued an address of an unusual character on the subject of the tariff taxation of chemicals. It was proposed at the last session of Congress to place a number of chemicals on the free list. The manufacturing chemists object to this unless the same thing is done totall other industries "protected" by the tariff. The Association wisely declines to commit itself to the doctrines of free trade or protection, but asserts its right to full "protection" if any industries are protected, and refuses to submit without a protest to free trade in chemicals without free trade in all other commodities. They declare themselves ready for commodities. They declare themselves ready for protection if it we made universals or for free trade if that be equally general. They ask only

THE CHARTER OAK. A Hartford disputch to the New York World vers that dissatisfaction with Mr. Jewell's man-gement of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Comor baid-up policies to policy-holders who let their policies lapse. He has issued a circular to this effect, in which he says that the Company will be run for the benefit of those ter Oak has allowed lapsing policy-holders some-thing, even if there was no stipulation to that ef-fect in the policy, and it is stated that several years ago the Directors voted to make all policies non-

Some of the new 4 per cents have been offered recently in New York at one-half of 1 per cent less than the Syndicate price. The price of the bonds will be likely to decline still further if business revives as is so ardently expected this winter.
Abroad the Syndicate have not had much success in disposing of the new securities. The time of public subscription was so managed that but little more than a week was allowed. The London correspondent of the New York World, Mr. Louis J. Jennings, says that there is some dissatisfaction.

THE FINANCES OF NEW YORK CITY.

If the Comptroller of New York City knows the precise condition of, its finances, he hides his knowledge. Certainly no one else has any certain information about the exact amount of the delt, or of unsettled claims. During the first half of the present year the funded debt of New York inthe present year the funded debt of New York increased from \$119,631,313 to \$121,319,183, or \$1,687,870. This is at the rate of \$3,000,000 a year. During the same period the City Government has spent a million dollars more than half the appropriation for the year. This, of course, if continued, will give a deficit of \$2,000,000 at the end of the year. By the issue of \$15,000,000 of revenue bonds in advance of the year's inxation, outstanding on July 31, the city is made to pay interest on half its tax levy.

to pay interest on half its tax levy.

NEW ENTERPRISES AND NEW DEBTS IN EUROPE.

A Brussels paper, Le Moniteur des Interds

Materiels, makes a calculation that the new issues
of stocks, shares, and obligations in Europe during the first six months of 1877 amounted to
\$288,500,000, consisting of \$242,000,000 for
State loams, \$14,000.000 for financial companies,
and \$32,000,000 for railways and industrial undertakings. The share of the principal comntries
was: Germany, \$21,000,000; Belgium, \$650,000;
Spain, \$3,800,000; France, \$47,400,000; Great
Britain, \$28,200,000; Greece, \$2,000,000; Norway and Sweden, \$1,000,000; Holland, \$5,000,000; Fortugal, \$22,200,000; Russia, \$143,000,000, of which \$135,000,000 for the State; Switzerland, \$2,600,000.

land, \$2,600,000.

TRADE REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Boston Advertiser has obtained returns from thirty-eight mills, showing that in the first half of 1677 there was an increased consumption of cotton of 3½ per cent compared with the first half of 1876. The cotton used has at the same time been of a better quality, and, allowing for the increase in the number of pounds turned out, will be about 6 per cent. The prices obtained have been low, but the goods produced have all been marketed.

LABBILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO RAIL-ITY OF STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO RAIL-

The State of Ohlo, under whose jurisdiction the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company, the Marietta & Cincinnati, the Atlantic & Great Western, the Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianavolis, and several other moribund corporations hold their charters, has the following pagrasion in its Constitution, Article XIII. Sec. 3: bitution, Article XIII. See, 3:

Dates from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of stockholders and other means as may be prescribed by law; but in all cases such stockholders shall be liabile, over and above the shares by him or her owned and any amount unsaid thereon, to a further sum at least equal in amount to such stock. It will be noticed that the liability here mentioned is an amount equal to the amount of the stock, but there is an cominous him that this is only a minimum, and that the Legislature may increase the limit so as to cover all the debts of the Company. In the case of the Onio & Mississippi and Atlantic & Great Western Raifroads, the unpaid debts, after a sale under foreclosure, would amount to many millions of dollars, and might be sufficient to utterly rain the stockholders if the constitutional provision were rigidly enforced.

DISCOUNTS IN NEW YORK.

The financial article of the New York Journal of Commerce for Monday says:

Banks and trust companies are doing nothing below 4 per cent. Commercial paper of strictly first class and of short date only is taken. We quote sixty to nunety-day indorsed dry-goods bills receivable 4% per cent. Four months' acceptances are 4% 65, and goo single names having four to six

Greenbacks were 95%@94% cents on the dolla FOREIGN EXCHANGE. France..... Belgium..... Switzerland... GOVERNMENT BONDS. United States 6s of '81.
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July.
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July.
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July.
United States 10-40s.
United States new 5s of '81, ex int.
United States currency 6s. Chicago City 7 % ct. bonds.
Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 % ct. sewerage.
Chicago City 7 % ct. water loan.
Cook County 7 % ct. bonds, long.
North Chicago 7 % ct bonds (L. Park).
West Park 7 % ct bonds.

* And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK. New York, Aug. 8.—Gold opened and closed at 105%, with sales in the interim at 10%. Borrowing rates, 1@2 per cent, and flat.
Silver at London unchanged. Here, silver bars are 124 in greenbacks; 117% in gold. Coin, % @1/2 discount.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds quiet.
State bonds stendy.
There was a sensation on the Stock Exchange to day. Moses A. Wheelock, Chairman, sent in his resignation. It is understood that, on the recent rise in Western Union, Wheelock bought some of the stock, and on the fall to-day was unable to meet his contracts. The amount involved is small, but enough to embarrass the gentleman. The Governing Committee, at their next meeting, will probably take some action in the matter. It was Wheelock's duty to call stocks, and in years gone by no one

take some action in the matter. It was Wacelock's duty to call stocks, and in years gone by no one occupying his position was allowed to speculate, but, when the jadary was reduced from \$12,000 to \$7,000 per annum, this rule was modified, wheelock not being allowed to operate while in the chair, but was left free when out of it. Wheelock has held the position of Chairman, or has been calling stocks in the Stock Exchange, for very many years, and hence these was much sympathy expressed for him to-day.

Stock speculation was generally firm and higher, but there was very little activity outside of a few shares. The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club has taken some of the active brokers and speculators from the street, and this, together with the heat, had a tendency to lessen the volume of business. The trunk lines and some of the Western shares advanced on reports of good crops and more active trade in the fall. Coal stocks were up on reports from the mining regions. Western Union weak and lower in the early dealings; subsequently advanced. The early decline in this stock gave rise to gossip on the Exchange, and among the causes assigned was that two prominent operators had come to an understanding, and that the stock was let down for the purpose of giving one chance to get in. During the past few days there have been some heavy realizations in Western Union, and this, after all, may have been the cause of the drop.

The stock market in the afternoon recovered from the slight depression, and in the closing dealings was strong and higher, with Western Union and coal stocks as the fenture of the advance. Western Union advanced to 73%, Delaware, Lackawanan & Western to 42%, Dehware & Iludson to 43%, Lake Shore to 52%, Michizan Central to 40. New York Central to 143¢, Erie to 9½, Rock Island to 93%, and St. Paul preferred to 61½. Express shares steady except Adams, which declined to 93. The Indian telegraph decision in the obio. Mississippi case was used to depress Western Union and the gave and the day in conn

nercantile paper, 466% per cent. Sterling, 484% for sixty days; 486% for sight. Clearings, \$13,000,000.

1	The Treasury disburse 1 \$519,000.
1	Customs receipts. \$241,000.
1	GOVERNMENTS.
1	GUVERNHENTS.
1	Coupons, '81
1	Coupons, '65, new106;8 4:98
1	Coapons, '67 108 10-40s (registered) 109
	Coupons, '8811114 Coupons
	New 541094 Carrency 68124%
	STOCKS.
	Western Union 73% Northwestern pfd 52
	Onicksilver
	Quicksliver pfd 28 2 New Jersey Central 10%
	Pacific Mail 214 St. Paul 2443
١	Mariposa 134 St. Paul pfd 61%
1	Mariposa pfd 2 Wabash 514
1	Adams Express 92 Fort Wayne 87
1	Wells-Farge 81/2 Terre Haute 4/4
1	American Express 44 Terre Haute pfd 15
1	United States Express. 141% Chicago & Alton 85%
1	New York Central 9414 Chicago & Alton pfd., 103
1	Erie See Ohio & Mississippi 25
1	Erie
1	Harlem
1	Harlem pfd
1	Michigan Central 45% C., B. & Q 98%
1	Panama 104 Hanniba' & St. Jo 104
Į	Union Pacific stock 6414 Central Pacific bonds . 100%
ı	Lake Shore 524 Union Pacific bonds105%
ı	Illinois Central 61 U. P. land grant102%
ı	Cleveland & Pittsburg. 79 & U. P. sinking fund 9719
ı	Northwestern 21/8
ı	
1	Tonnessee de old 4314 Virginia de new 90

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for reco Wednesday, Aug. 8:

Wednesday, Aug. 8:

Townsend st. 376 ff n of Chicago av, e f, 24x
125 ft, dated July 25
Balsted st. 275 ft s of Sophia st, wf, 345x125
Balsted st. 275 ft s of Sophia st, wf, 345x125
Balsted st. 275 ft s of Sophia st, wf, 345x125
Balsted st. 275 ft s of Sophia st, wf, 345x125
Balsted st. 275 ft s of Sophia st, wf, 345x125
Befferson st. 200 ft n of Polk st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 8.
Grard st, 188 ft n of North av, w f, 48x121 ft, dated Aug. 8.
Arnold st, 373 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 26.
Arnold st, 373 ft n of Therapy-second st, w f, 20x120 ft, dated July 14.
20x120 ft, dated July 15.
West Washington st, w of and near Stanton st, s f, undivided \$\fo\$ of 118x100 ft, dated Aug. 1.
Ogden av, n w cor of Western av, triangle of 114x15x106 ft, dated Aug. 6.
Same as the above, dated Aug. 7.
Carl st, 80 ft w of North Lasalte st, n f, 24x107 ft, with building, dated July 26.
West Folk st, 4f ft s of Irving place, n f, 22x
West Folk st, 4f ft s of Irving place, n f, 22x
Ogden av, s e cor of Central July 25.
Twenty-fourth st, 100 ft w of Portland st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 8.

Balsted st, 19 ft s of Archer av, w f, undivided of 46 of 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 8.

MILLS OF TERECOURT-HOUSE.

Fultonst, ne cor of West Forty-first st, s f, 5x125 ft, dated Aug. 8.

**Syx125 ft, dated Aug. 8.

**Syx125 ft, dated Aug. 8.

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL

COMMERCIAL,

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city durin

34104 3 1 3 4 3	Rec	eipts.	Shipments.			
	1877.	1 1876.	1877.	1876.		
Flour, bris	8, 200		9,059	9, 216		
Wheat, bu	17,630	7.821	16,646	27,890		
Corn, bu	387, 805	252.377	270,596	147,826		
Outs, bu	35,817	27,458	19,280	21,354		
Rye, bu	15,018	7,886	24.375	1, 199		
Barley, bu	2, 177	800	*** *****	1, 190		
Grass seed. Bs.	16,055	19,705	49,700	53, 797		
Flax seed, hs.		26,090		23,600		
B. corn, bs		100	20,000			
C. meats, hs	44,080	37.835	1,000,059	609, 152		
Beef, tes			100			
Beer, Dris	Manager Co.	Rose Scale Section	95			
POTK, Drin	Acces to the second		3,067	239		
Long to manage	2.7(X)	400	147, 720	156, 115		
Tallow, Bs	48,510	8,020	45,960	79,500		
Butter. be	207 537	143, 320	163, 250	163,950		
Live hogs, No.	14.613	12,350	2.648	3.339		
Cattle, No	9 945	4,052	1.092	1,100		
Sheep, No	1.149		4,000	1.100		
Hides, Ba	189, 140		119,540	81,995		
Highwin's, bris	1	373	160	181		
Wool ns	254, 154	351, 189	220,734	372,876		
Potatoes, bu	**** *****	104		30		
Coal, tons	3,020	5.485	1.022	788		
Hay, tons	10		10	100		
Lumber, m ft.	2.911	6.314	2,550	1.784		
Shingles, m			1,386			
Salt, bris	8,370	23,549	2.665	1.722		
Poultry, coops		120	2,860	4.722		
Eggs. pkgs	4:27	521	260	***		
Cheese, bxs	4,284	739	2.174	60		
G. apples, bris		957	10	759		

ion: 7,963 bu wheat, 3,782 bu corn, consumption: 7,903 bu wheat, 3,782 su corn, 3,454 bu oats, 413 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 5 cars No. 1 spring, 17 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do (39 wheat): 3 cars No. 1 corn, 171 cars and 6,000 bu high mixed, 562 cars and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 5,800 bu No. 2 corn, 98 cars highest declarate and 6,000 bu high mixed. GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 104%@105% in greenbacks

mixed, 302 cars and 5, 300 bit No. 2 corb, 35 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (838 corn); 20 cars white oats, 43 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (80 oats); 5 cars No. 1 rye, 25 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (31 rye); 4 cars No. 3 barley, 6 cars rejected do; 1 car no grade. Total (999 cars), 425,000 bu. Inspected out: 19,151 bu wheat, 455,336 bu corn, 16,180 bu oats, 27,607 bu rye. 455, 336 bn corn, 16, 180 bn oats, 27, 607 bn rye. The inspection of wheat into store yesterday aggregated 38 cars; it was 25 cars one year ago, 115 cars two years ago, and 262 cars for the corresponding day in 1874.

An oid operator says it makes his head ache when he tries to remember the date of an advance in wheat,—it is so long ago.

There was an interesting exhibit of wheat samples on 'Change yesterday,' Some old No. 2 spring out of the Union Elevator only weighs 534; lbs to the measured bn, while a sample of new de from the

measured bu, while a sample of new do from the Rock Island houses weighs 59 lbs, and a lot of No. 1 weighs 61 lbs. The new wheat is very much superior to the old, and the new crop is estimated by good judges to be worth 6@8c per bu more than the old. It is important to remember that no samples of our new wheat have yet reached Liver-pool, so that there are not in the British markets any samples, and their quotations apply entirely to old wheat, prices on the new being as yet uncertain, wheat, prices on the new ceing as yet uncertain.—
unless we may say that they are certainly lower
than they would be if the quality of our new crop
were known on the other side of the Atlantic.
The new wheat was in very good demand here
yesterday in the latter part of the session. It was

wanted for shipment. A prominent operator stated that it is selling in New York at \$1.43, making it worth \$1.30 free on board here.

There is not now a single car-load of regular
No. 2 spring wheat in store in either the Air-Line, Fulton, or Northwestern Elevators, except what little is under orders to be shipped out; and only 11.000 bn of both grades of Minnesota wheat in

the city.

We are informed by parties who ought to know that up to yesterday morning there had not been a single bu of No. 2 spring wheat of the crop of 1877 offered for sale in this market "to arrive." The farmers are not in a hurry to forward their property, and few of them are sufficiently positive in this direction to enable the country buyer to guarantee arrival unless he has the wheat actually on hand. It is shrewdly suspected that the offerings hitherto have been made by parties who are interested in bearing the market, so that they may fill in their shorts at a big profit. The intimation is even thrown out that this course is being taken by a prominent receiver, who should be in favor of higher prices; and a good deal of comment was

heard yesterday on the supposed case that a receiv-er can act with the bears to depress prices, and lessen the profits of the men for whom he does The direct exports from this city during last 5, 117 pkgs butter and cheese, 239 brls tallow, 500 brls oatmeal, and 50,000 lbs hides.

The leading produce markets were moderately

active yesterday, and most of them were rather weak. Provisions were tame in the absence of a good demand from outside, and breadstuffs were again depressed by the fears that fine weather and big crops will cause a decline; the fear bring-ing about the fact. Sellers were numerous and persistent, and quotations gave way before them, but did not break badly, as the force of those arguments had already been felt earlier in the week. The markets in Great Britain and on the senboard were quoted dull, as a consequence of our previous weakness.

Jobbers of dry goods reported the market as

without important new features, trade continuing quiet and prices ruling steady and firm. Sprague and Manchester prints were quoted at 61/2c,reduction of %c. The grocery market was erally firm. Sugars, however, were dull, unsettled, and an %c lower, granulated de-clining to 11%@11%c, and standard A to 11%@ 11%c. Coffees were in good demand, and showed an advancing facilitation. Butter met with a liberal local and shipping demand, and was steady as previously quoted. Stocks here are light, and the feeling is confident. Cheese was quoted quiet, the receing is connected. Cacese was quoted quet, with common to fair grades schowing weakness. Fine goods were in light supply, and were held at full figures. The dried-fruit market was without important new features. Apples, prunes, and currants continue to be held with great firmness, without his property and characteristics. while other lines remain quiet and about steady. Fish were fairly active and unchanged. No changes were noted in the leather, bagging, tobac-co, coal, and wood market. Oils were quiet, with

The yard lumber market was moderately active at unchanged prices. The offerings of cargoes were small, hence little was done at the docks. A few sales were made at recent prices. Nails were firm in consequence of an advance at Pittsburg, and probably the local rate will soon be changed to correspond with the rise at the factories. Drugs and chemicals were in better 'demand, and steady. Wool was unchanged. Hides were dull and easy, The offerings were small. Broom-corn was quiet and steady. Seeds were dull and weak, under larger offerings, which included a few lots of new timothy and flax. The offerings of green fruits were again large, and most varieties were steady under a very fair inquiry from our local trade. Poultry and eggs were dulland weak, with increas

Lake freights were less active, and a shade easier, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 20,000 bu wheat, 286,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats,

and 75,000 burye.
Rail freights were quiet and steedy. Grain was quieted at 30c per 100 lbs to New York, and 35c to Boston and New England points. Rates on boxed meats were quoted at 5c above grain figures.

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs Aug. 8, 1877; H. H. Hayden, 2,501 bags of salt; Stettauer Bros. & Co., 4 cases manufacturing cotton; Field, Leiter & Co.,

cases manufacturing cotton; Field, Leiter & Co., 14 cases of dry goods, 29 pkgs of dry goods; Barnam Brothers, 11 cases of toys; Lowenthal, Kaufman & Co., 6 cases of china, etc.; Biock & Ainstein, 5 cases of looking-glass plates; P. P. Oldershaw & Co., 200 sacks of sait; Andersen, Olsen & Co., 1 case of dry goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 23 pkgs of dry goods; John V. Farwell & Co., 23 pkgs of dry goods; 3 cases of dry goods; Keith Brothers, 2 cases of dry goods; Lansen, McClurg & Co., 5 pkgs glassware, etc.; Fowler Brothers, 200 sacks of sait; Henry Enderis, 1 case of books; Hermann Hess, 16 cases of toys, etc. Amount collected, \$8,759.44.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unsettled and weak, with more doing, but not much apparent demand. The receipts of hogs were larger than expected, and advices from other points indicated an easier feeling. The purchases of cash lots were larger than usual, but probablying all wanted for shipment, and there was very little having for future expect to fill shorts. chases of cash lots were larger than usual, but probably not all wanted for shipment, and there was very little buying for future except to fill shorts.

Miss Pork—Was fairly active, but quite weak, though in an irregular way. The market declined 162 30c per bri, being weakest on October. The offerings were quite large, but some operators had the idea that the deal is under full control up to the end of next month, while they judged it safe to sell for subsequent delivery, believing that hogs will be plentiful enough to make present prices for pork seem high. Sales were reported of 570 bris cash at \$13.295613.29; 1,000 bris seller the month at \$13.10631.15; 14.500 brisseller September at \$13.1063.275; and 900 bris seller the report at \$12.375; and 900 bris seller the report at \$12.375; and 900 bris seller the year at \$12.375; and 900 bris seller the year at \$12.375; and 900 bris seller the year closed quies at \$12.375; and \$13.10631.375; and \$13.106

	Shoul-	Short	Long	Short
TEN (1985) 2000 C. 1000	ders.	ribs.	clears,	clears.
Green	456	616	614	- 654
Loose, cured	494	654	614	Gir
Boxed		7	67%	734
August, loose	436	614	634	634
September, loose	434	6%	616	7
Long and short	clears quo	ted at 6	36c cash	or An-
gust, and 614c sell	er Septem	ber. Con	berlands	oniet at
8 % 7e: long cut				
pickled hams, 94@	104c. Gr	een name	salinge.	27.500
Bacon quoted at 6				
short ribs, 8144814	c for spor	rt clears	10546411	Me for
hams, all canvased	and packe	d.		
GREASE-Was qui	et at 41600	7c.		
BEEF PRODUCT			d oulet a	t \$10.75
@11.00 for mess;	\$11,75012	00 for	extra me	as: and
\$19.50@20,50 for h				
TALLOW-Was que		e for el	v. and 7	34@714c
for country. Sale				
at 7 9-16c.	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		10 E 15 E 2 A 2	2.578/21
	12 10/53	200		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	300000000	SCITTE STATE		

of the property. Supers operated but sparingly. Sales were reported of \$25 bris winters, partly at \$6.50; 300 bris spring extras, chiefly at \$6.5068.00; 100 bris supersines on private terms; and 225 bris rye flour, partly at \$4.25. Total, 1,730 bris. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$6.5067.00; choice to fine spring, \$7.0067.50; fair to good spring, \$6.0066.50; low spring, \$4.0065.00; fair to good spring, \$6.0066.50; low spring, \$4.0065.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$7.50.8,00; patent springs, \$8.0089.50; low grade, \$4.0064.50.

BRAN—Was more active, and declined 50c per ton. Sales aggregated 50 tons at \$10.50 per ton ou track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 20 tons at \$14.00 per ton free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$17.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was fairly active, chiefly for future, and again lower, declining 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on this month's deriveries, and ciosing 1%c per bu on the second performance of the performance o

43%c; 2.400 bu by sample at 40%40c on track; 400 bu do at 35c; and 400 but do at 47%c on track. Total, 420,000 bu.

OATS—Were active and weak, declining about 36c, and railying efterwards, the decline bringing out a domand from soorts, and closing easier. The market weakened early under large receipts, 80 cars being inspected in, and owing to the decline of other grain. The offerings were fluid to the control of the contro

August was dull at 5465496c. Casa sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 555658c; 800 bu rejected at 48c Total, 44,800 bu. BARLEY—Was less active and weak early, declining DARLEY—Was less active and weak early, declining Ic. and closing steady. The trading was in futures, which were rather freely offered, but buyers took holds slowly. The receipts continue light. New barley is offered daily by sample, but set issolvy. The supply is small yet, and consumers have a fair stocker mail small yet, and consumers have a fair stocker mail of the small yet, and consumers have a fair stocker and to hand. Or better took just at the close at 6.5%c. Cash No. 2 was offered for this week's delivery, but buyers or mail of the stocker of the stocker of the stocker of the close at 6.5%c. Cash na'cs were limited to 800 but old No. 3 at 40c, and 400 but old rejected at 30c. Total, 1,200 but.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat-Sales 140,000 but at \$1.07% for August, \$1.015691.01% for September, and \$1.01 for October. Corn—180,000 but at 45%c for August, and 4564545 for September.—1,250 br a for September at \$13.17%s. I.20, and seller the year at \$12.20.

Late-200 tos at \$8.60 for September.

Lard-220 tes at \$8.00 for September.

Lard-220 tes at \$8.00 for September.

Mess pork was fairly active and easier, closing at \$13.10 for September, and \$13.00 for ctober. Sales \$3.500 pris at \$13.10 for August. \$13.10615.124 for September. \$13.10615.1026 for October, and \$12.126 lard was steady at \$8.626 for September and \$12.126 for October. Sales 750 tes at \$8.626 for September and \$8.076 for October. Sales 750 tes at \$8.626 for September and \$8.076 for October. Sales 750 tes at \$8.626 for September.

Wheat was active and \$6.956 bower, closing steadier. August sold down to \$1.056, from \$1.076, and closed at \$1.0761.0756. September sold at \$1.0761.0158 and closed at \$1.0761.0756. Seller the year sold at \$9.056.100. ast seed of the se 4)/@4496c. Oats were easier, at 25c for August and 24)/c for September. Charters were made for 46,000 bu corn to Buffalo at

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.0002.16.

BROOM-CQRN-Continues in light request at the following prices: Green hurl. 76756c; medium. hurl. redtipped, 556605c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 667c; red-tipped, with do, 565c; red do, 4468 BUTTER-Was fairly active, steady, and unchanged.
The bulk of the daily receipts find an outlet at the East.

BUTTER—Was fairly active, steady, and unchanged. The bulk of the daily receipts find an outlet at the East. Saics were effected at the following range of prices: Fancy creamery, 22624c; good to choice, grades, 1662 20c; medium, 13615c; inferior to common, 9612c. BAGGHOG—Prices of graft bags remain exceedingly firm. Other goods in the list were quoted-quiet and steady. We quote: Stark A. 245c; Montiany, 23c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 295c; American, 29c; burlars, 4 and 3 bu, 14616c; gunbies, singles, 14c; 15c; do, double, 246256c.

CHEESE—The market was slightly firmer for strictly fine goods, but remained dult and weak for the lower grades. We quote: Good to best full cream, 856695c; skims, 567c; Force was no change in the coal market. Or consumer to busy in executing the orders received earlies were busy in executing the orders received earlies the season. Prices were steady and unchanged, Lackawanna egg, 58, 25c do nut and range, 58, 50; Briar Hill, 55.50; Baltimore & Ohio. 55.00; Illinois, 35.56664, 25c Ganstaerrie, \$4, 50; Indiana block, \$1,75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were In little better

the the season. Prices were steady and unchanged. Lackawanna egg. \$8. 25: do nut and range. \$8. 30: Blossburg. \$6. 50: Briar Hill. \$5. 30; Baltimore & Ohio. \$5. 00; Illinois. \$5. 30: \$8. 25: darsherrie. \$4. 30: Indiana block. \$4. 75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Were in little better demand than during the previous week, and steady. The price list is given below: Acid. citrel. per h. 50: 6850; seld, turtaric. powdered. h., 25: h., 53:8550; ammonia. carb. 22:6250; axis grease. doc. \$1.05: h. 1.25; however, and the property of the

Hister: granulated. Hisselliger powdered, Hisselliger. A standard, Hisselliger do No. 2, 105sellic extra C. Icx60105c; C No. 1, 105selloge; C No. 2, 105sellic extra C. Icx60105c; C No. 1, 105selloge; C No. 2, 105sellic extra C. Icx60105c; C No. 2, 105sellic extra C. Signore drips, 53 -55c; good sugar-house sirup, 456 soc; extra do. 55e35c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 63560c; extra do. 55e35c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 63660c; extra do. 55e35c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 6366c; Peach Blosson, 7c; Exovo Imperial, 35se6c; Rine Lily, 6366c; Peach Blosson, 7c; Exovo Imperial, 35se6c; Banner, 6c. HAY—Several care of old timothy were sold at the quatisation, and a car of spland prairie at \$7.00 on track. Following are the quotations: Himphy, 89.50; No. 2, 83605cs. 80t mixed, 87.0067.50; upland prairie, 70.10 orleans of the production of

0422c. LEATHER—There was some further improvement in the demand, but in other respects the market was rithout noticeable change. We quote:

and large springs and old hens at \$3.25. Turkeys at \$45

OTATOES—Were slow at \$000\$81.00 per bri of the
street. The farmers are bringing in large quantities
which they sell at \$40.50c per sack delivered.

SEEDS—Were dull and weak. Prime timothy was
quoted at \$1.45 bid seller August. A few lots of new
seed were offered, and sains were made at \$1.4561.50.
Flax sold at \$1.30 snot and \$1.27% for August and September delivery.

SALT—Was steady and in fair demand. Fine salt,
\$1.00; ordinary, \$1.20; dairy, without bags, \$2.0;
Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

Market and the salt and the salt and the salt and september delivery.

SALT—Was steady and in fair demand. Fine salt,
\$1.00; ordinary, \$1.20; dairy, without bags, \$2.0;
Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.

Market and the salt and the sa

LIVE STOCK. Cattle. . 5,710 . 2,345 . 3,100 ..11, 155 ..12, 326 ... 4, 735 41,279 24,678 19,795 3,209 2,048 . 1,480 5,857

Total. — 1,480 5,857 212
CATTLE—The market displayed more activity than
we have had occasion to note of late, and, without
showing any aspreciable advance, prices were more
firmly sustained all around. At the East the downward
tide appears to have been checked, and that fact, together with the probability of a moderate run of stock here
for the remainder of the week, partially, restored confdence, and the different classes of buyers took hold
with considerable freedom, and the bulk of the fresh
offerings and some of the stale cattle were disposed of.
Sales did not have a very wide range, \$2,5085,30 being
the extremes. Most of the trading was done at \$2,704 the extremes. Most of the trading was done at \$2.70g 3.00 for native co ws and inferior mixed lots of butchers' stuff; at \$2.75%3.20 for Texas through cattle; and

The market closed steady.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1, 450
hs and unwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1, 250
to 1, 400 hs.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1, 150 to 1, 300 hs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighfurt 1, 650 to 1, 200 hs.

3.50@4.00 Ing 1. 100 grades—Steers in fair flesh, weight fedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weight fing 1.050 to 1.200 hs. Butcher's Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 hs. Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 3.50@4.00 3.00@3.50



rior to medium do at sea 10 kpc; common Texas and Cherokee cattle hot wanted at any price.

See cattle hot wanted at any price.

See the season of the season time in the season of the conditions against 8-80 for the same time has seek. Good cheep and lambs are in fair demand at former figures but are dull and weaker. Sheep ranged from 48 to 6c—the latter for several hundred fat sheep for export. A few of the best lambs sold at 7½:1 7½ was the outside figure for prime, while common and ordinary lambs sold at 5¼-63%c.

Swiyke-Receipts. 4, 200. making 8, 150 for two days, against 6, 000 the same time last week. Market easier for live hogs at 85, 752.8, 87 per 100 lbs, with three carioads sold at \$5.80.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—CAPTLE—Receipts, 307; market dull with light denisate; quotations ½c off from the opening quotations of the week; Easternadvices cause a depression. Thirty cars remain in the yards unsold, mostly common grades.

SHERF AND LANES—Receipts, 1, 400; fair demand for limbs: Canadian, 88, 2566, 629; good to best light. \$1.50,60,609. Canadia sheep. 85,5765, 73; Western sheep. 84,0094 73; Feders, 82, 2594, 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2, 300; market dull and slow; Yorkers, \$3, 1563, 35; good to best extra, \$5, 40; heavy fair, \$5, 2563, 40.

BALTIMORE.

for other kinds; range, \$4.0085.00. Receipts, \$.315.
Sr. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Hoos—Active, but lower, at \$4.7585.10.
CATLE—Nominally unchanged for shipping grades; butchers' stock and Texams slower, but not quotably changed; butchers' steers, \$4.0084.50; cows and heif-ers, \$2.258.3.50.
RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2.(0); cattle, 1,600.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Hoos—Corn-fed. \$4.5084.80; light, \$5.0085.20; packing. \$4.9085.10; butchers', \$5.1585.25. Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 555.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet and unchaaged. The offerings were less than haif a dozen cargoes, and were sold early, leaving the market bare at 1000. Pricea steady. Plece stuff sold at \$7.256.7.50, the outside for standard gradea, and fair to choice inch was quoted at \$0.00612.00; coarse cargoes were salable at \$8.006.5.50, and loads running largely to cuils sold less, the price depending, of course, on the quantity of good lumber in the cargo. Lath were quiet at \$1.25 and shingles at \$1.8062.10.

Among the salea were cargo schr Leland, from Ludington, 300,000 ft plece stuff at \$7.50, and cargo schr W. Wing, from Luddington, 200,000 ft plece stuff at \$7.50.

The yard market was fairly active at the current prices. The shipments are increasing, and on the whole the prospect is favorable for a steady improvement in trade. Prices are undragged, but there is less disposition to cut unler, and the studies of the shipment in trade. Prices are shaded their published orice list. Quotations:

First and second clear, 1to 2 inch. 20.006 20.00

First common dressed siding. 13.50614.00

Flooring, first common, dressed. 23.00.255.00

Boy boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 10 to 11 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 10 to 11 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 12 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 12 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 12 inch. 20.00628.00

London 10 to 10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

PROVISIONS-Pork, 54s. Lard, 44s. BREADSTUFFS-Steady; California white wheat, aver-

TALLOW-Fine American, 41s.
SPIETTS PETROLECM-11s 3d@11s 61.
LINSEED OIL-20s 6d.
COMMON RESIN-3s@5s 3d; pale do, 13s. Chesse-American, 53s.

An every for the control of the control of

Trade:
Liverpoot, Aug. 8.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s;
Western, 54s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 38s; short ribs,
37s 6d; long clear, 37s; short clear, 38s; shoulders, 31s
6d; hams, 50s. Lard, 44s. Prime mess beef, 87s; India
mess beef, 92s; extra India mess, 105s. Cheese, 32s.

changed. Mark Lane—Wheat firm. Corn steady. Car goes off coast—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on pas goes off coast-wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on pas-sage-Wheat and corn firm. Fair average quality of new spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail during the present and following month, 48s 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week: Flour, 20.000633,000 bels; wheat, 210.0006215,000 qrs; corn, 115,0006120,000 qrs. Weather in England showery.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.

AMERICAN CITIES.

New York, Aug. 8.—Grains—Wheat in very limited request for early delivery at lower and irregular prices, under free offerings partly of stock to arrive soon; for forward delivery there are moderately active movements but at further reductions of 15/62c per bu, closing weak. New crop red, amber, and white Western, 16,000 but nots, at \$1.45/61.52; new crop No. 2 red Western, August option. 16,000 bu, at \$1.38.6 untations at the afternoon call for No. 2 red winter. August delivery, \$1.41 bid; \$1.43 asked; do September, \$1.33 bid; \$1.39.5 asked. Core fairly active, chiefly for forward delivery; but at a decline of ½61c per bu on options, and also at lower prices for most qualities on spot; mixed Western, ungraded, 536/60/5c; 32,000 bu prime salling-vessel mixed Western to arrive by Aug. 25, 50/5c for shipment to Italy. Rye without important movement.

Forrior Freights—Active demand for tonnage for petroleum and grain; generally firm and in some instances stronger rates. Tonnage or charter for other trade interests in moderate demand, yet held with confidence in the berth freights movement on a restricted scale, checked in part by scarefity of room for early use, especially by steam for Liverpool and prominent Belgian and German ports, and extreme rates are asked for Liverpool. Engagements, 16,000 bu grain, including Glasgow; 13,000 at 5d per bu.

Provisions—Mess pork in moderate request for early delivery at reduced prices; asles 170 bris at \$14.00; 40.14.10, closing at \$14.00; exten prime mess at \$13.00613.75 for forward delivery. Western mess was more active, but quoted lower, with August options at \$13.85(13.90; September, \$13.90; October, \$13.904.40.0 asked, with sales reported of 1,050 bris September options at \$13.88. Cut meats quiet, but quoted at \$9.006.9.15; and \$30 tes to arrive for shipment at \$80.00. For forward delivery, August option quoted at \$9.00; September, \$9.07½ (99.10; October, \$9.12½; nowember, \$8.92½; December, \$8.82½, and seller the remainder of the year, \$8.82½, and seller

New York And Associated Pres.

FLOUR-Heavy and cenerally unchanged; receipts, all 500 byles No. 2, \$2.5064, \$2.5 superfule State and Westerm. \$4.7565.50; common to choice extra, \$5.65.68.10; cool to choice, \$6.1566.25; winter wheat, \$6.30.68.25; extra Obio, \$3.7047.75; St. Louis, \$5.8069.50; GS. 10; cool to choice, \$6.1566.25; winter wheat, \$6.30.68.25; extra Obio, \$3.7047.75; St. Louis, \$5.8069.50; GS. 15.45.006.33; GS. 15.45.006.33;

PETROLEUN—Dull and heavy; crude, 7%c; refined, 14c.

TALLOW—Steady; prime, 8%@8 3-16c.
REAIN—Quiet at \$1.7561.85.
SPIRITS OF TURREWIYER—Steady at 33c.
Description of TURREWIYER—Steady weights, 226.25c; Common. 2156624c.
Description of Turrewiyer of Turrewiye

dull and beavy: nominally residatesic: Scotch pig from quiet but steady at 242825; dillach, 84.25. horseshoe, No. 8, 208206.

New Orleans.

Ne

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Aug. S.—COTTON—Firm at 1114c.
FLOUE—Duil; extra. \$4.0084.50; family, \$4.7565.25;
A No. 1, \$5.7566.60; fancy, \$6.2567.00.
GRAIN—Wheat duil; red. \$1.25; amber. \$1.30; white, \$1.33. Corn duil and lower; white, 53c; mixed, 50c.
Oats duil; new white, 53c; mixed, 50c.
HAy—Duil and nominal
PROVISIONS—Fork quict and unchanged. Bulk meats quict at \$5.2567.7567.700; 7.656.
Bacon quiet at 6.256.2567.7567.800; 7.656.
Bacon quiet and unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.
BAGGING—Quiet at 135cc.
ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Corron—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

THE

Proceedings of ing of

Interesting Papers on

The second day's

Dental Association

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The Treasurer,

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Dr. Farrar's pane

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those who enjoyed tor than those who physicians were so they persisted in the dolor of the absence of the persistency of the absence of the absence of the absence of the accompation of the persistency of the accompation of

Dr. McQuillen, of to be in favor of nor was young. At the him he would chang more mature year. He would even adv sunns side and as street, although he it might be well infor sunstrokes.

Dr. Spalding, of Seating of fruit won. Dr. Waters, of Benceded, through in hastening the groot pole into the juvent favor of the fruit of Dr. Rehwinkel, of

Dr. Rehwinkel, o speak too highly el published and stud

speak too highly of published and statis and follow out its at the prevalent Arieria house so as to kee the day, and remark Dr. Thomas, of Jwas to be preferred fort, as it, was confar as the light was shoerior to that Dr. Barker, who at incredible statement undertook to overthat in the paper, which has hoperated for two who used the clear by showing a suntat the north light sidest upon nin.

that the north light infect upon him.

Dr. Freeman, of C fault of some people hearty enough to cat In like manner, Dr. nature could withsta the north light.

Dr. Atkinson was paper. In the first per it came from the and he believed that by too much than by too much of an easy-the statements of timents in this matter ities could not, in his principles of vertix.

The discussion

At this point the 8 p. m. to enable the tation to visit the how young operator that modern Babel.
On reassembling, admit as honorary mann, of Frankfur Von Langsdorff, of The motion was catructed to notify the tion.
Some discussion to kei's paper on "YYARRI"
1. e., loosening of took the ground the

disease, which had incurable, and the

the threat and the L

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.
FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat active but lower, No. 2 Red fall,
\$1.204; cash, \$1.17461.17; August, \$1.14481.13;
September, \$1.4861.49. Cora fractive and lower, 13;
September, \$1.4861.49. Cora fractive and lower, 13;
September, \$2.50 ctoder. Oats duil and lower, No. 2;
September, \$250 ctoder. Oats duil and lower, No. 2;
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.08.
Provisions—Fork casier at \$13.40. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meat duil and lower to sell; clear ribs, \$4.85 tid. Bacon duil and lower to sell; clear ribs, \$4.85 tid. Bacon duil and lower, Apr. 206. Tide 8c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 3.00 bris; wheat, 47.00 bu; cora, 46.00 bu; cota, 6,000 bu; rye, 1.00 bu; barley, none.
MILWAUKKE,
MILWAUKKE, Wis., Aug. 8.—Flour—Duil and weak, Gals—Wheat weak at the opening declined \$4.5, and closed steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.25; August, \$1.104; September, \$1.024; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.55.
Cora in good demand; No. 2 4681916. Oats lower, No. 2, 25c; September, 25c. Rye sceady; No. 1, 535; 3 Ge. Bariey entirely nominal; No. 2 spring, cas, \$2.50 br. Parkents—Wheat to Buffalo, 31gc.
Reckipts—Flour, 3,500 bris; wheat, 5,000 bu.
INDIANAPOLIS. Aug. 8.—Flour—Oulet and unchange.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8. - FLOUR-Quiet and unchang-GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2, \$1.25: September, \$1.15. Corn easier, at 4564556. Rye, 52c. PROVISIONS—Bulk Meats—Clear rib, \$7.0537.10; shoulders, 5c: hams, 103103c. Lard—Steam, 921. kettle, 946310c.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8.—Gh Aux—Wheat steady and easter;
No. 2 red Wabash. \$1.43; old extra white Michigan,
\$1.80; white Canada, \$1.7591.80; Cora steady; No. 2
Toledo, 59c; high mixed, 69c; rejected, 57c.
MENUTHIS,
MENUTHIS, Aug. 8.—Corron—Quiet at 10%c; raise
100 bales; receipts. 61; no shipmenta; stock, 7,043.
Other articles unchanged.

PROBLA, Aug. S.—HIGHWINES—Dull and lower; sales 50 bris at \$1.05%.

NEW OBLEANS, Ang. 3.—COTTON.—Dull and unchanged; sales, 105 bales; receipts net, 26 bales; exports to New York, 2,770; stock, 23,445.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11%c; net receipts, 15 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11e; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 18; to the Continent, 40; coastwise, 60.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—COTTON—Nominal; middling ab10%c.

10%c.
Galvestox, Aug. 8.—Corrox—Weak; midding at 10%c; net receipts, 64 bales; sales, 16.
NORFOLK, Aug. 8.—Corrox—Dull and nominal; midding, 10%c; shipments coastwise, 380 bales.
Baltinork—Aug. 8.—Corrox—Dull; midding at 11%c; gross receipts, 1 bale; sales, 25; coastwise, 20. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Business fair in several departments. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. Print more active, and nearly all leading makes reduced to 65%. Ginghams in good demand. Men's wear woolens in jair request, and flannels less active, but firm. Foreign goods improving. WOOL.

WOOL.

Bosrox, Aug. 8.—Wool—Very little change. Manufacturers continue to purchase as wanted. Prices unchanged. Medium and X Ohio fleeces. 49@48c; XX, 50c; XXX and picklock held higher; combing and delaine in demand; taken as fast as offered; sales at 50% 55c, as to quality; some very choice, 56@57c; pullet sold close and fair demand at 38@46c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. S. - PETROLEUM-Crode un-steady at \$2.30@2.35 at Parker's; refined, 134c. Phila-CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 8.—Persoleum—Market litle weaker and prices unchanged; star

TURPENTINE.

LA CROSSE ALARMED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 8.—The La Crosse a large delegation of business men, lumbermen, and steamboat-owners, accompanied by Com-modore William F. Davidson, President of the large Mississippi River fleet of steamers plying between St. Paul, St. Louis, and New Orleans, steamer Montana, and several civil engineers tention to the changes that have occurred in the channel of the Mississippi in the vicinity of La channel of the Mississippi in the vicinity of La Crosse and the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad bridge, caused by the closing up of the old channel on the east side above the bridge, embarked this afternoon on the steamer McRoberts, and inspected and took soundings in the various channels, sand-bars, and intricacies of navigation which demand the immediate attention of the War Department, under whose control Congress has placed the regulation of railroad bridges and navigation of the Mississippi Within the past two months a large sand-bar has formed across the old channel between La Crosse and the railroad bridge, in addition to several previous obstructions caused by the bridge works; while the channel on the west side has steadily deepened, and threatens the total destruction of the old channel on the cast side in front of this city. Government engineers of great experience and skill have given the case much careful study, and it is the opinion of all that, unless the dama designated by the Board of, United States Engineers are constructed at the head of the islands between LaCrosse and the Minnesots shore, this city will soon be left high and dry, without a river frontage. A delegation will probably soon lay the case before the War Department, and ask that the railroad company shall complete the auxiliary works designated by the Government enurineers for the security of navigation.

CALICOES. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—The Dunnel Print Manufacturing Company, at Providence, have cut down their production 40 per centum on account of the low prices of prints. The Cocheco Mills are reported to have stopped.

WRITING CLASSES. Writing Classes.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. JOLIET, July 13, 1877. NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Jolles & Northern Indians Railroad Company, for the election of Direction of Direction of Directions as may be brought before it, will be need at the office of the Company in the city of Jollet, illinois, the 20th day of August, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board.

R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.



KEEP'S CUSTOM SHIRTS.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

recommended was the breath and the let thymale alcohol.

Dr. Rawis, of Lex the aithor of the pears of the disease Rawi, the cause of the disease Rawi, the cause of the pears of the cause of the the proposed opinios, meet the an Dr. Stepant, of I the treatment purs necteut. According was constitutional fair treatment consist of the depest on the acase where a pate fered from dyepeps symptoms, and the had restored from weeks. In Dr. Streatment alone ms. Dr. Palmer, of Nivel was being spen opinion this disease tromand had been than it deserved. Jollowing the ordination of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the perfect of the thick of his brethred increase of his brethred increase

these of his brethe discussion, had call wasset an abscess, where Dr. Atkins righted the teatment in the subject to the subject to the teath, etc.

The Association o'clock. Or. Allen, of N

alcohol on the was argued the islament, and it stomach was to sorganic life. See or, the membra reached that alcohorcearcy of the The paper was:

New York, and printed.

Committee re, not reports being:

otisville.
—Corros.—Firm at 11%.
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Corros—Quiet and unchanged.
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Corros—Quiet and unchanged.
Lift; August. 81.145,61.13;
Love fractive and lover, at
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at dull and lower to sell; clear dull and lower, a 55/c, 75/c, 8c, 20 bris, wheat, 47.00 bu; cora, ser yee, 1,000 bu; barley, none. ILWAUKEE, 182, 8.—F.OUR. Dull and week, at the opening, declined \$6.3, 2 Milwankee, 81.25; August, 4.05%; Ao. 3 Milwankee, 81.15; No. 2, 468 Mig. Outs lower; 25.05, 10.05, 20.15 Milwankee, 81.15; No. 2, 468 Mig. Outs lower; 25.05, No. Buffalo, 35c. 500 bris; wheat, 7,500 bu. A009 bris; wheat, 9,000 bu. MANAPOSIS. B. -FLOUR—Quiet and unchang-

2, \$1.25; September, \$1.15, 5; live, 52c. leats-Clear rib, \$7.05@7.10; 10@10\4c. Lard-steam, 9c; EFFALO.

MAIN-Wheat mominal; no sales;
thill: 53c for car-lots of No. 2;
destern at 52½c seller riast half
Chicago outered at 34c. Ryeales; Western, 63c.
irm at 55c for corn to New

BOSTON.

DER.—New coming in freely: No.

7. Western supering at \$4,75-3

5. Indiana, and Michigan. \$8.00

29.30.

and unchanged.

wego, IN-Wheat steady and easter: \$\frac{2}{3}\$: old extra white Michigan, 1.7661.80. Corn steady; No. 2 60c; tajected, 57c. errox-Quiet at 10%; sales sales sales, 7.045 PEORIA.
BEWINES—Dull and lower; sales

DITTON. COFFOX - Dull and unchanged; net, 26 bales; exports to New 8.-Corron-Dull; middling. Corron-Dull: middling, 11c; ales, 18; to the Continent, 43;

rrox-Nominal; middling at COTTOX—Weak; middling at the; sales, 16.
WTON—Dull and nominal; midcoastwise, 380 bales.
-COTTOX—Dull; middling at the; sales, 25; coastwise, 20.

GOODS.
Insiness fair in several departtea by demand and firm. Prints
old leading makes reduced to
demand. Men's wear woollannels less active, but firm. OOL.

- Very little change. Manuschase as wanted. Prices unto Ohio faceca. 40@48c; XX,
beld higher; combing and deto fast as offered; sales at 50@
very choice. 56@57c; pulled
d at 38@40c.

COLEUM. 8.—Petroleun-Market lit-schanged; standard white, 110

PENTINE. ng. 8.—Spirits Turpenting-

SE ALARMED

Aug. 8.—The La Crosse layor, and Aldermen, and mainess men, lumbermen, s, accompanied by Comer fleet of steamers plying Louis, and New Orleans, ander of the United States d several civil engineers

nder of the United States, deserved civil engineers are been giving special atthat have occurred in the applies to the the trient of La Chicago, Milwaukee & bridge, caused by the old channel on the the bridge, embarked steamer McRoberts, and soundings in the various and intricacies of navigate immediate attention of t. under whose control are regulation of railroad ion of the Missisppi, months a large sand-bar old channel between La ad bridge, in addition to tructions caused by the the channel on the west pened, and threatens the acold channel on the east y. Government engineers are conditionally and dry, and it is the opinion dams designated by the ates Engineers are conditioned the islands between innesota shore, this city and dry, without a river in will probably soon lay ar Department, and ask upany shall complete the mated by the Government tity of navigation. COES.

Aug. 8.—The Dunnel ompany, at Providence, oduction 40 per centum prices of prints. The rted to have stopped. CLASSES.

Classes.

per day at H. B. Bryant's ge and English Training se and English Training
is in other branches. The
c charge of the classes in
. Any one or more studimprovement can be made
dege office open from 8 a.
c. S. E. corner State and RS MEETING.

Indiana R. R. Co. Jourer, July 15, 1877. CICE.

G. RALSTON, Secretary. LES. AIRBANKS'

CALES ANKS. MORSE & OO. 113 Lake St., Chica ul to buy only the Ge

TOM SHIRTS,

ICAL.

THE DENTISTS. Proceedings of the Second Day's Meet-

ing of the Association. Interesting Papers on Sunlight versus North Light, the Effect of Alcohol, Etc.

The second day's session of the American Deutal Association's seventeenth annual Convention began yesterday morning in the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific, Dr. George W. Keely, President, in the chair.
The Treasurer, Mr. William H. Goldard, pre-

sented his annual report, from which it appears that the balance on hand Aug. 1, 1875, was \$175; eash collections during the year, \$715; total, \$30; expenditures, \$801.36; balance to date, Dr. Farrar's paper on

"NORTH LIGHT VS. SUNLIGHT " was then read by the Secretary. It covered some fifty pages of legal cap, and the reading consumed the better part of an hour.
The paper related chiefly to the
health of dentists, the author holding that steady attention to work in a north light was productive of weakness and disease. Health and comfort suggested the freer use of sunlight, which, according to Sir David Brewster, was the very life-blood of nature. The vital statistics of hospitals would reveal the fact that those who enjoyed the sunlight thrived far better than those who did not. And yet some physicians were so bind to these facts that they persisted in the worship of that dangerous ido, north light. The detrimental effect growling out of the absence of sunlight was seen among the operatives of our factories, among the poor huddled together in dark tenement houses in their pale, lean, endaverous faces, and the general air of weakness which seemed to be one of the accompaniments of their existence. The author of the report detailed various experiments made with bay-windows placed in such positions as to get the greatest share of sunlight, and recommended that, where it was possible, dentists should have a southwest bay-window, through which the warm, healthgwing rays of the sun could shine from morning till night.

Dr. McOullen, of Philadelphia, said he used that steady attention to work in a north light

McQuillen, of Philadelphia, said he used

O'clock.

Dr. Allen, of New York, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to revise the code of dental ethics so that a harmony might be created that did

doses—a large-size teaspoon being mistakenly used for the purpose, the *Druggists' Uircular* expresses the opinion that physicians shouly advise their patients more explicitly regardadministration of their medicines, and the case of children, medicines should be case of children, about two finid drams; tablespoonful, about four fluid ounces; terasiast-cupful, about four fluid ounces; transletful, about the same; thimbleful, about three-fourths fluid dram.

SOLUTION OF R.-R. STRIKES.

How a Great German Railroad Company Helps to Lodge, Educate, and Provide for Its Employes—Pensions on a Good Plan— Hints to American Managers. New York Nation. New York Nation.
We purpose to acquaint our readers with the

manner in which one of the foremost of Eu-ropean railroad corporations has solved a problem that has recently assumed such importance here. The company referred to is the Staats-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft of Austria, whose main track extends from Bazias, on the confines of Hungary and Servia, to Bodenbach, on the frontier of Bohemia and Saxony, and whose vari-ous lines aggregate over 1,100 miles in length. The capital of this Company on Dec. 31, 1875, was 253,000,000 florins (about \$100,000,000 in gold), and the number of persons employed in its various departments, including mines, iron and machine works, chemical factorics, &c., as well as on its domains in Hungary and Bohemia, exceeded 34,500. It detracts nothing from the practical value of some of the measures adopted by the Company in the interest of its employes that they were primari-ly dictated by necessity and considerations of self-interest. The works of the Company being self-interest. The works of the Company being mostly situated in districts where labor is scarce, it was necessary to attract workmen from other places and to provide them with homes. Large houses for the accommodation of so-called colonies were erected, as well as small dwellings for single families. In 1875 the Company owned 662 such buildings, which could be purchased or rented by the laboring population, their average value being about 1,450 florins. The Company advances loans to laborers wishing to gring rays of the sur could shine from morning.

Dr. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, said he used too he in favor of north light. That was when he was young. At that time a methal triend told more mature years. That change he had not he shady side of the street, although he was compelled to admit that it might be well in July and August to look out for sunstrokes.

Dr. Spalind and the was compelled to admit that the property of the sunstrokes.

Dr. Spalind would rove of advantage to the sunstrokes.

Dr. Westers, of Boston, related how he had succeeded, through the agency of the smilght, in hastening the growth of the wriging tadpole first the inventile frog. He, also, was in large of the first that the published and studied. Mothers should read it and follow out its suggestions. He alluded to speak too highly of the paper. It should be published and studied. Mothers should read it and follow out its suggestions. He alluded to the prevalent-American practice of shutting up a house so as to keep out the sunlight during tho day, and rounarised that it was all wrongs, was to be preferred even on the score of one was to be preferred even on the score of one was to be preferred even on the score of much that the light coming from the south was superior to that from the north.

Dr. Barfer, who skarted out with the rather and the banked and the b

At this wontr the Association adjourned until 3p. in. to enable the members to accept an invitation to visit the Board of Trade and learn how young operators get their eye-test out in that modern Babel.

On reassembling, Dr. Rehwinkel moved for the contraction of the contraction

den.

IMPORTANT PIGURES.

The following figures show the condition of the Association in 1875:

Number of paying members.

Pensioned memoers.

192
Pensioned widows.

Pensioned orphans.

Contributions of members for the year (florins).

Contributions of the Company for the year (alorins).

Intite of three to revise the code of dental ethics so that a harmony might be created that did not now exist.

The resolution was discussed pro and con by Drs. Spaulding, of St. Louis, Morgan, of Nashville, Team, and Allport, of this city, and was finally indefinitely postponed.

Dr. Edgar Palmer, of LaCrosse, Wis., then read a paper enhitted "Aicohol, and Its Effect upon the Teeth." The paper was full of interest and lengthy. It first treated on the effect of alcohol on the physical system, wherein it was argued that alcohol was without nour-ishment, and the taking of it into the stomach was to superadd to the necessities of organic life. Secondly, it treated of its effect of organic life. Secondly, it treated of its effect of the membraned, and the conclusion was reached that alcohol contributed largely to the degeneracy of the dentalorgans.

The paper was fall of interest and lengthy in the conditions of the fund at the close of the year (florins).

The paper was fall of interest and lengthy in the conditions of the fund at the close of the year (florins).

The paper was fall of interest and lengthy in the conditions of the formation of the fund were invested in buildings in the City of Vicunia.

The Association of subalterns and workmen and the read of the company for the year (florins).

Measuring Medicines.

Referring to a recent case of death from an overdose of opium, which was contained in a prescription administered in "teaspoonful"

permanently disabled or lost his life in the dis-charge of his duties. Widows receive two-thirds of the husband's pension, and, in case of the death of both parents, the same amount is paid to their children under 15 years of age. At the close of 1875 the financial status of the

At the close of 1875 the financial status of the Association was as follows:

RELIEF FUND.—Members, 82,567; annual contributions, 158,143 florins; value of the fund, 611,988 florins.

PENSION FUND.—Members, 9,039; annual contributions, 165,335 florins; value of the fund, 1,746,701 florins.

The expenditures from the date of the establishment of the Association in 1860 to the close of 1875 were:

Relief fund.

Floring.

Ashmena of 1875 were:

Relief fund.

Physicians fees. ctc. 144.5 to Cost of medicines, etc. 108, 353

Assistance to members during illness. 1, 005, 271

Assistance to members during illness. 1, 005, 271

Assistance to members during illness. 1, 406, 433

Assistance to members during illness. 1, 407, 443

Lincoln della members during illness. 1, 202, 220

43, 378

reached the sum of 1,705,300 florins at the close of 1875.

Independent of these institutions, as well as of the cuarities of the Company, a life-assurance association has been formed by the offi-fals and subalterias. This Association numbered, in 1875, 4,153 members, and the amount assured (the policies not exceeding 1,000 florins) was 3,032,250 florins. From the time of its establishment, in 1864, to the close of 1875, the Association had paid 348,386 florins to the survivors of 524 members. The total income during this period was 804,268 florins, and the expenses were 413,233 florins, the fund of 390,975 florins thus remaining being 22,221 florins in excess of the liabilities

sol, 205 horins, and the expenses were 415, 236 florins, the fund of 390,975 florins thus remaining, being 22,221 florins in excess of the liabilities as computed on the 31st of December, 1875. A part of this fund is profitably employed in loans advanced to members, 11,914 such loans, to the amount of 595,242 florins, having been granted since the establishment of the Associations.

In addition to the advantages of the institutions mentioned, the employes of the Stats-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft eajoy various minor privileges, such as the purchase of fuel of the Company at the cost price. Two scholarships, moreover, endowed at the Commercial High-School of Vienna, are open to sons of meritorious officials, and an annual grant of 500 florins each is at present made to five sons of employes in the Banat, for the pursuit of higher studies. All in all, these measures testify to a better appreciation on the part of the Stats-Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft of the true relations between labor and capital than is to be found, to the best of our knowledge, among railroad men in America.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Paying Duties with Greenbacks—The Government Would Then Have to Sell the Greenbacks for Gold, and Lose Money Thereby.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—In yesterday's issue of The TRIBUNE you quote from the Springfield (Ill.) Journal its substitute for the third plank of your financial platform, viz.: "3. Restore the [irredeemable legal-tender] currency of the country to its original volume [\$400,000,000], and provide by law that there shall be no further contraction of the [greenback] currency;" and you add: "THE TRIBUNE will agree to take the third step if the Journal will explain how the legal-tender silver dollar could be made to circulate with the legal-tender

irredeemable scrip, inflated to \$400,000,000."

This candor and loyalty to truth is just what have no doubt that, if the position of the Jour-nal can be shown tenable, THE TRIBUNE will be willing to have the truth established by any one. We have arrived at a period, in discussion of finances, when we should lay aside epithets, treat our antagonist with candor, and follow the legitimate consequences of our reasoning wherever they shall lead us. This, then, is the

problem:

Is it possible, by any just legislation, to re-Is it possible, by any just legislation, to retain, as a permanent part of the currency, \$400,000,000 of the legal-tenders, so called, and, at the same time, keep in circulation gold and silver coin!

I have come to the conclusion, after much reflection and consideration of what is said areainst the position that the is possible and

against the position, that this is possible, and, at the present time, most desirable.

I concede the proposition which you assign as a reason why this is impossible, viz.: that, "When more than one kind of money, of different relative value, circulate, the cheaper money will drive out the dearer." I contend also that the application of this principle without further legislation would be conclusive of the question under consideration.

The question, however, remains, Is such legislation possible! The difficulty in this matter lies partly in the fact that the Government notes are not what their name implies,—truly legal-tenders. They are not, and never have been. They are not receivable for duties on imports, nor for any kind of Government laxes [?].

been. They are not receivable for duties on imports, nor for any kind of Government taxes [?]. Congress has made them a legal-tender as between citizens, and has compelled its creditors to accept them in payment, except where otherwise provided by contract; and has, at the same time, cast a taint of dishonor upon them by refusing to receive them in payment of its dues. [Our correspondent falls into a remarkable error. Greenbacks have been taken by the Government for all kinds of taxes and debts, except for duties on imports; and has paid them out for everything, except for interest on coin bonds and in redemption of the same.—
ED.]

I contend, therefore, that, if any reason ever existed for thus impairing the legal-tender ele-

existed for thus impairing the legal-tender ele-ment of these notes, it has now ceased to exist; and that Congress should, to the extent of at least 50 per cent of the revenues, make Tre

and that Congress should, to the extent of at least 50 per cent of the revenues, make Treasury notes receivable in payment of all species of its taxes.

I lay down another, proposition, to which I am certain you will accede, viz.: More than one species of money cannot circulate at the same time, and be kept at par with each other, unless they all have the same legal-tender element, and to the same extent. This is too evident for discussion. Make these notes full legal-tenders, and you will obliterate the past discount. I assume that silver will be made a legal-tender without limitation as to amount, and that the Resumption act will be repealed. Let Congress, then, further provide by law that at least 25 per cent of the revenue shall be paid in gold and silver coin, respectively; that 50 per cent of the revenues may, at the option of the taxpavers, be paid in Government notes.

This will create a new use for these notes, and will make them convertible into coin at near par. At the same time, the requirement that 50 per cent of the revenues be paid in coin will keep coin and Government notes in circulation together. It will amount to a substantial redemption of the Government notes. These notes will take the place of, and leave in the hands of the people, gold and silver coin equal in volume to one-half of the revenues, and will satisfy all reasonable requirements of the people for the redemption of the notes.

Again: I would not at present materially modify the National-Banking law; but Congress should so far modify it that, at some reasonable period in the future,—say July 1, 1873,—the notes of the National Banks should be redeemed, on presentation, in gold, silver, and Government notes.

This provision would create a further use for the revenue and combet the banks the metal section of the context of the people can be proportion of 25 per cent of each coin, and 50 per cent of Government notes.

cent of each coin, and 30 per cent of Government notes.

This provision would create a further use for these notes, and enable the banks to make redemption of their notes at a much earlier day. This would also create a demand on the part of the banks for gold, silver, and Government notes, and thus tend further to cause them all to circulate together, and at par with each other.

to circulate together, and at par with each other.

This is all that need at present be done, in my judgment, to accomplish this result; but I would, at the same time, advocate the experiment of one further measure. I would try in practice the interconvertible bond theory to the stent of \$100,000,000; and, for the present, would carve this latter amount out of the \$400,000,000,—leaving \$300,000,000 as the volume of notes to be unaffected by conversion into bonds, and limiting the conversion to the \$100,000,000. Actual experiment would demonstrate whether this would be a measure of contraction or expansion; and, within this limit, it could not disturb the finances of the country.

vision also go into enect prospectively,—asy July 1, 1878.

These simple measures enacted and out in practice, why could we not have resumed?

The products of our mines and the laws of trade would in time supply us with a sufficiency of coin to discense with this volume of Government notes, or a portion of it, if it should be thought desirable; but is it certain the people would prefer to surrender this entirely? With these notes made to circulate at par with coin, the Government would float about 20 per cent of its debt without payment of interest, and, at the same time, furnish a currency most acceptable to the people, and practically redeemable. My platform is, therefore:

1. Repeal the Resumption act.

2. Remonetize silver: make it a legal-tender without limitation, and coinage free.

3. Repeal all war taxes upon banks and banking.

3. Repeal all war taxes upon banks and banking.

4. Establish the volume of the legal-tender notes at \$400,000,000; make them receivable by the Government, at the option of the taxpayer, to the extent of 50 per cent of all taxes.

5. Modify the National-Banking law so that, from and after July 1, 1878, National-Bank notes shall be redeemed, on presentation to the banks, by payment in coin to the extent of 50 per cent, and in Government notes to the extent of 50 per cent; also, so that the banks shall keep on hand, for the security of their depositors, 25 per cent of their deposits, either in 3.65 bonds of the Government, or Treasury notes.

These provisions would foster no monopolic These provisions would be a policy or syndicates, and, as a golden mean between extremes, would, I believe, bring us speedily out of our present perils. Very truly yours, J. I. B.

THE COURTS.

A Heavy Lawsuit. May M. Walker filed a bill yesterday in the Superior Court against John and George N. Walker, Jacob F. Coppel, and William Sutherland, to remove a serious cloud on her title tothe W. 1/4 of the N. E. 1/4 and the S. E. 1/4 of the N. E. 14 of Sec. 9, 37, 14. She says that her father, Robert H. Walker, died April 4, 1860, owning this land, and leaving her his only heir at law. The property had come to him through his wife, Jane W. Maxwell. After his death his administrator, George N. Walker, in 1863 ap-plied to the County Court of Mason County for eave to sell the decedent's real estate in Macon and Cook Counties, and the proper authority was subsequently given. The land in Cook County was, however, described as in Township 27 in-stead of 37, and by that description was sold to John Walker for the sum of \$600. Previous to

John Walker for the sum of \$600. Previous to this, however, a corrupt arrangement was made, as is charged, between the administrator, George N. Walker, and John Walker, by which the latter was to prichase the Cook County property for the joint benefit of himself and George, and this arrangement was carried out.

Complainant now charges that the sale was void for numerous reasons; first, because proper notice of sale was not given; second, because the sale was made in Mason County; third, because of the fraudulent arrangement between George and John Walker; fourth, because it was sold for a grossly inadequate price, being worth \$5,000; and, lastly, because the land was improperly described as in Township 27. She therefore alleges that the title to the land is still in berself, and asks to have the cloud on her title caused by the administrator's sale set aside.

Judge Gary was not in Court yesterday owing to illness, and Judge Moore took defaults in both law and chancery. Neither Judge will be in court again until September.

Mr. Edward Drummond, the Chief Deputy of the United States Courts, left town yesterday for his appeal vecation.

Mr. Edward Drummond, the Chief Deputy of the United States Courts, left town yesterday for his annual vacation.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George H. Prentis began a suit in replevin yesterday against C. E. Ray and William Whitney, to recover 248 cords of cedar posts valued at \$1,500.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

An involuntary petition was filed yesterday against Henry S. Carter and Frank L. Warren, dry-goods dealers at No. 105 State street, by the following parties: O. Jofil & Pinkus, on a claim for \$3,773.88; G. & J. Builin, \$84.75; D. A. Lindsay, \$198.24; William Grubbins, \$3,722.12; Horton, Glendinning & Co., \$3,256.92; David Lamb & Co., \$1,167.16; David Douglas & Co., \$1,161.70; D. A. Lindsay, \$2,270.74; John Putman, \$592.15; G. & J. Builin, \$1,152.94; George Pearce & Co., \$447.60. The charge is that the firm, on the 29th day of June, 1877, made a payment of \$2,044.09 to Smith & Taylor, of New York, with intent to give a preference.

Asa E. Corliss filed a voluntary petition to be adjudicated bankrupt. His secured debts are \$300, and the unsecured \$2,302. The assets consist of bills and notes to the amount of \$903.50, and a two-thirds interest in the schooner S. G. Andrews, of 193 tons burthen. The vessel is valued at \$1,500, but would not bring over \$700. The case was referred to Register Hibbard.

Jabez H. C. Gross, a grain-dealer at No. 131 La Salle street, also asked leave to be relieved of paying his debts in full. He owes an unknown amount for taxes, and has \$33.700 of secured debts, and unsecured \$10,249.82. He is also liable \$60 *13,000 on an accommodation note signed for his wife and L. D. Boone. The assets comprise interests in incumbered real estate worth \$22,250; bills and notes, about the state of the secure of the compression of the compression of the secure of the sec

note signed for his wife and L. D. Boone. The assets comprise interests in incumbered real estate worth \$22,250; bills and notes, about \$23,000; stx fanning-mills, twelve grain-secops, etc., \$140; horse, phacton, and sleigh, \$250; and debts due on open account, about \$16,000. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Daniel Boglé, the senior member of the firm of Daniel Boglé & Co., coal-dealers at No. 133 LaSalle street, also went into voluntary liquidation. His secured debts are \$66,032.52, and the unsecured \$47,454. The largest secured creditors are the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, \$18,749.81; the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, \$13,814.33; Thomas Rutter, \$13,000; and Nathau Corwith, \$8,000. The orincipal unsecured liability is an accommodation note of \$20,000 held by the Commercial National Bank. The assets are land valued at \$690; stock in the Fourth National Bank, \$1,700; open accounts, etc., \$94,988.01, chiefly due in small amounts. The usual reference was made to the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Louis Kasterns, use of E. H. Sheldon et al., began a suit for \$2,000 yesterday against W. W. Allport.

H. W. Chase and D. S. Pate brought suit for

H. W. Chase and D. S. Pate brought suit for H. W. Chase and D. S. Pate brought suit for \$3,000 against Joseph Sherwin.

Ellen Eustis filed a bill against Belden F. Culver, J. W. Whipple, Jacob Oestman, the Nassau National Bank of New York, the Franklin Savings Bank of Pawtucket, R. L. the Merchants' Savings Bank of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Pawtucket, R. I., and the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Pawtucket, to foreclose a mortgage for \$2,000 on Lot 35 of Culver's Addition to Chicago.

dition to Chicago. CIRCUIT COURT. Michael Daly commenced an action in trespass esterday against Charles C. Holton, laying

yesterday against Charles C. Holton, laying damages at \$10,000.
Page & Sprague, for the use of Henry Sampson, brought suit to recover \$2,000 of Charles W. Richmond.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of George B. Proesel the will was proven and letters were granted to Elizabeth Proesel, under bond for \$28,000.

In the estate of Carl Schultz letters were issued to Maria Schultz, under bond for \$8,200.

In the estate of Carl Schultz letters were issued to Maria Schultz, under bond for \$8,200.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESIONS—John Sigstein vs. Peter and Maria Luthmer, \$120.—J. W. Steams et jal. vs. Finleyblekercher and Delia L. Ackiev, \$573.81.—Thomas Brace vs. Wilham P. Cardwell, \$330.85.—Conrad Kaib vs. Charles S. Quinqand Kate Quinq, \$370.

JUDGE GARY-R. W. McCready vs. W. H. and G. C. Hutchinson, \$340.93.—H. F. White vs. John W. Hooper, \$40.40.—William Gias et al. vs. Daniel F. Ricker, \$55.60.—Northwestern National Bank vs. Adolph Van Barstel, \$257.25.—Samuel Myers vs. Elisha Sly, \$496.50.—Abraham Ribel vs. Lazarus E. Lecolt, \$185.—Adolph Kaud vs. William Erby, \$284.05.0—Abraham Ribel vs. Lazarus E. Lecolt, \$185.—Adolph Kaud vs. William Erby, \$284.05.0—Abraham Ribel vs. William Erby, \$284.05.0—Abraham Ribel vs. Lazarus E. Lecolt, \$185.—Adolph Kaud vs. William Erby, \$284.05.0—Abraham Ribel vs. John Scully, \$171.00.—Bugene Marguerat vs. A. F. Noble, \$745.—O. P. Felch vs. George S. Redneld, \$292.46.—John Keily vs. Miles R. Buttles, \$419.91.—A. L. Hunt vs. J. S. Brassfield, \$118.24.—Excelsion Stone Company vs. James Barker and J. W. Small, \$77.03.—Frank Thomas vs. Nicholas Johan, \$108.55.5. Manufacturers' National Bank vs. George Venreault, \$107.15.—Abare R. Scranton, vs. Edwin Walker, \$484.85.—Robert McCiclland vs. Thomas Mackin, \$1.327.07.—R. S. Baboock vs. G. H. Hess, \$858.50.—Kirby-Carperter Company vs. J. G. and D. E. Sherman, \$485.37.—Frank E. Nellis vs. William Raleigh, \$10.07.—William Raleigh, \$20.00.—Abrahaw Barker, \$20.00.—Abraham Raleigh, \$20.00.—Abrahaw Barker, \$20.00.—Abraham Raleigh, \$20.00.—Abrahaw Barker, \$20.00.—Abraham Raleigh, \$20.00.—Abrahaw Barker, \$20.00.—Abraham Raleigh, \$20.00.—Abrahaw Barker, ns vs. William Raleigh, \$110.97. — Winslow Bushnell vs. George A. Sutherland, \$52.39. — Michael Bovnes vs. Thomas Armstrong, \$267.00. — August Miller vs. M. B. Arnold, \$1,401.85. — Thomas Walkup vs. Anthony C. Hesing, \$499.34. — George J. Titus vs. M. T. Lanc and M. T. Lanc & Co., \$288.81. — Manufacturers' National Bank vs. C. B. Kelton and J. B. Williams, \$342.37.

WHAT MEMPHIS WANTS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. S.—The Chamber of Com-merce last evening appointed a committee to memorialize the Secretary of War to place four would carve this latter amount out of the \$400,000.000,—leaving \$300,000,000 as the volume of notes to be unaffected by conversion into bonds, and limiting the conversion to the \$100,000,000. Actual experiment would demonstrate whether this would be a measure of contraction or expansion; and, within this limit, it could not disturb the finances of the country.

Let Congress require the National Banks, as a security to their depositors,—who are now unsecured,—to keep 25 per ceutof their deposits in 3.35 bonds or Government notes, and some further percentage in coin. Let this later proMARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. A dispatch from Capt. Dunlop, in charge of the expedition sent to the relief of the stmr Cumberland, ashore at Isle Royale, Saturday, says: "Got to stmr Cumberland this morning; find her shear planks broken, hull twisted, mast and a great part

has broken in two, and will probably be a total loss.

The schr Julia Williard put in to Cleveland, Sunday, in a leaking condition. She went to the Globe Dry-Dock, where she was calked. She came from Marble Head, near where the leak sprung, and was loaded with stone.

The tug E. D. Holton left Milwankee Monday evening for Charlevoix, Mich., in command of Capt. Conrad Starke, to relieve the tag Starke Brothers, which has become disabled through the breaking of her wheel.

LAKE FREIGHTS. CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Freights were less active and steady, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Room was engaged for 20,000 bu wheat, 288,000 bu corn, 10,000 bu oats, and \$75,000 bu rye. Charters: To Buffalo—Schrs Higgie and Jones and Yankee

To Buffalo—Schrs Higgie and Jones and Yankee Blade, rye at 3½c; arop James Fisk, wheat and rye on p. t.; schrs D. G. Port, J. M. Scott, A. Peterson, and Saveland, corn at 3½c. Erie—Prop India, corn through. To Ogdensburg—Prop Milwankee, corn through. To Collingwood—Schr M. C. Cameron, corn on p. t. To Montreal—Prop Acadia, corn, through. To Kingston—Schr O. M. Bond, corn on private terms. The schrs P. P. Locke and P. M. Rogers were chartered in the afternoon for corn to Buffalo at 3½c.

While Eric Canal freights have advanced ½c on grain, lake freight has declined 5c per ton on coal. Charters were made Monday at Buffalo at 25c per ton on coal to Chicago, and 6½c on wheat and 5½c on corn to New York.

The schr George C. Finney sailed for Snamico yesterday for deals to Kingston at 34 per 1,000, f. o. b.

The schrs Ironsides and William Sturges were chartered for lumber from Menominee and Ludington to Chicago at \$1.25.

ENTANGLED ANCHORS. ENTANGLED ANCHORS.

The Queboc Herald says that an accumulation of anchors and chains has been in progress at one point in that harbor for several years. It had got to be known as a "nest" of such vessel equipments. Every now and then some vessel would get her anchor entangled and be compelled to let it go. So many have been lost that it is estimated from the rough examination that at least 150 tons of such material had been lodged in that locality. It was found to be impossible to recover separately the anchors, as they had become so entangled with one another. Latterly the project has been considered of raising and removing the whole mass, and labors to that effect have been commenced. It is believed that at no distant day the effort will be successful, and the loss of many years of such material be regained.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Port Huron, Mich., Ang. 8.—Down—Props Oneida, Newburg, Huron City, Superior and tow, Barnum and tow, Ketcham and consort, Ballentine and consort; schre Magill, Pride of America, John Burt, E. R. Turner, Montauk, Watertown, Francis Palms, Bridgewater, Mears, J. H. Mead, Narragansett, George Worthington, Valentine.

Up—Props St. Joseph, Keeweenaw, Columbia, Roanoke, Scotia, Belle and barges; schra Cortez, Eliza Gerlach, Lucy J. Clark, Belle Sheridan, Vanderbilt, Telegraph, Almeda, Edgar Masters, Red Wing, Queen City, John O'Neil, C. K. Dillon.

Wind—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

MILWAUKEE COMMERCE. The movement of vessels in the Milwaukee Dis-trict for July was as follows:

ABRIVAL 700 Nage. Side-wheel steamers 153 96,500 96,500 213 210,500 5all vessels 658 86,188 Total.... ..1,018 386,538

THE STATUS. THE STATUS.

The river is quite clear of vessels at present, nearly all of the grain fleet being down and the lumber fleet at east and west shore points for cargoes. Nearly every available vessel is in commission, and all seem to be making a little money at present rates. Coal freights are scarer, and it is likely that a number of the grain carriers now at Buffalo and other down points will come up light, unless coal or other freights offer in a short time. The rate on grain to Buffalo is proportionately better than that to Lake Ontario ports; to the former it is 3½c, and to the latter 6c.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 8,-Arrived-Midgie, Ottawa 5,800 bu corn; Champion, LaSalie, 6,000 bu corn; Harriet, Henry, 6,100 bu corn; prop Novelty and barge, Henry, 4,800 bu corn, 85,000 feet lumber.

Cleared—First National, DuPage, Bird's Bridge, and Joliet, 96, 831 feet lumber, 25, 000 shingles; A. Watson, Morris, 31, 500 feet lumber; Belle France, Morris, 11, 976 feet lumber, 50, 000 sningles; prop Montank, Lockport, 4, 344 bu wheat; IRON ORE TRADE.

The shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior district for the season up to Aug. 1 have been as follows during the present and past seasons:

BOUND FOR IRELAND. The schr Mary Elizabeth, bound for Ireland, left leveland last week, and was at Port Colborne Satexpected to board her at Port Dalhonsie yesterday Since the vesse; has been loaded, oil has advanced and the owners refused a good offer. They intend to sell the vessel and cargo on the other side of the ocean—providing the vessel reaches Belfast, her destination, safely.

MICHIGAN PEACH TRADE. The St. Joseph peach trade has opened, but the fruit coming at present is generally small and not of the better varieties. About the middle or latter part of next week some fine peaches may be expected, and the steamers engaged in the trade will do a lively business.

A CAPTAIN ARRESTED. Capt. Collins, of the schr Mora, was arrested yesterday on the charge of interfering with the United States Marshal. The vessel is in the hands of a Receiver, and Coll ins undertook to run her out. He will be tried before the United States Court at the October term.

MARQUETTE. MARQUETTE, Mich., Aug. 8.—Arrived—Prop Havana; schrs Helena, Genoa, Oakleaf. Cleared—Prop. D. M. Wilson; schrs Frank Perew, J. R. Whiting, J. F. Cord, C. N. Rogers.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—Charter—Schr Guiding
Star. 18,000 bu wheat to Oswego on owners' ac-

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO—Schr Hungarian got a new mizzen top-mast yesterday.... Schr Ætna has received repairs, and is to be repainted..., It is said the Engleman steamers will run here next season....W. P. Reud & Co., coal dealers, have bought the tug Union, of William Harmon, at \$3,120...
One man and two boys towed a dead horse out into tug Union, of William Harmon, at \$3,120....
One man and two boys towe da dead horse ont into the lake yesterday.... The prop Favorite, having received repairs, came out of Miller's docks yesterday morning and took her barges in tow for Menomonee... There were about half a dozen yessels at the lumber market during yesterday, and but one remained at 6 o'clock last evening...
The start John Sherman took a large party of excurtionists to Michigan City yesterday morning, and returned in the evening.

Orner Pours.—The Orkney Lass, recently in the hands of the United States Marshal, at Milwankee, has been released... The Mystic Star and E. P. Dorr came together at Oswego on Sunday. The Star lost a jibboom and the iborr had her foreriging carried away... The arrivals at Buffalo on Monday included twenty grain vessels, with cargoes aggregating 580,000 bu, all corn except 45,000 bu wheat and 30,000 bu oats ... With a recent freight from Duluth the start Keweenaw brought down twenty-eight tons of silver ore and eighty-two tons of bullion silver for the Betroit Smelting-Works... The Ly Henry Smyth has been selzed at Detroit to secure an old debt of the Hero, from which the former was converted... The coming regatia at Detroit promises to be among the best, if not the best, that ever occurred in the West. It commences on the 14th, and will undoubtedly be very largely attended... Lumber proppets are discouraging at Quebec, and a number of owners of timber will hang up their rafts for this season. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed among shanty men at the prospects of short pay for last winter's work... Schr James Platt, recently purchased by Thomas Spear from the Orient Insurance Company, is receiving her outsit at Milwankee, preparatory to entering the deal trade between Green Bay and Kingston.... While cruising along the south shore of Georgie Poper. of Port Eigm, who became lost in the woods, and when found had been three Cays without either food or water. They were so ex-austed as to be almost helpless.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARIVAL—Sum Corons, St. Joe, sundries: Alrena, Muskegon, sandries: Ghicaro, Manitowoc, sundries: Morther, State, Buffalo, sundries; Acadia, Montreal, sundries; M. Grob, Manistee, limber; Charles, Reitz, Manistee, lumber; Grob, Manistee, limber; Charles, Reitz, Manistee, lumber; Messeuger, Benton Harbor, sundries; James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; J. H. Owen, Escanaba, sundries; Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries; James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries; J. H. Owen, Escanaba, sundries; Bismarck, Mesekanuse, towing; City of Madison, Ludington, Imber; schre Winnisor, Manistee, lumber; John Mack, Jumber; St. Manistee, Jamber; Mugara, Jumber; Florence Lester, Manistee, Jamber; Mugara, Jumber; Jorence, Lumber; Amilier, J. Dotter, Mari Ironsidee, Cedar River, Jumber; Alleria, L. Potter, Mari Ironsidee, Cedar River, Jumber; American Union, Menominae, Jumber, Montrie, Jumber; American, Milwankee, Hight; Early Bird, Grand Haven, Jumber; Gernald, Milwankee, Hight; Farly Bird, Grand Haven, Jumber; Monkausee, Jumber; Mesekanuse, Jumber; Mesekanuse, Jumber; Meskanuse, Jumber; Mesking, Jiransfer, Muskegon, Jumber; Meching Bird, Clay Bank, Bark.

AMUSEMENTS

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. SERAPHINE. AN EXCELLENT PLAY. FINELY ACTED.

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ON THE WATER. PROGRAMME OF LAKE EXCURSIONS FOR ONE WEEK, ON THE STEAMER JOHN SHERMAN Thursday, Aug. 0—Leave at 9 a.m. for 8t. Joseph, return arrive inChicago at 9:30 p. m.
Friday, Aug. 10—Excursions on the Lake at 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.
Saturday, Aug. 11—Leave at 9 a.m. for Racine, calling at Evanston and Kenosha, returning leave Racine at 7:30.

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REV. JAMES DEKOVEN, D. D.,
Warden, Racine, Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT, 12th. Location health-ful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thor-ough instruction in Civil, ENGINEERING, the CLAS-SICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadeta. For circalars apply to JEWETT J. WILCOX, EM., Tremont House, Chicago, or Col. THEO. BYATT, President.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL A Family School for Toung Ladies and Giris, near Chicago. Next school year begins Wednesday, Sent. 12. Indowed and patronized by the most emission of chicago and vicinity. Thorough English teachers. Native teachers of French and German. The mess accomplished Professors of Music and Dancing from Chicago. Apply for circulate to the Principal, Mrs. L. N. CUTTER, Eimhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

of Northwestern University, Evanston, and University of Chicago. Judge Henry Booth, Dean. Taiffon, 53; per year. Fall term begins September 12. For catalogue address. UNION COLLEGE OR LAW.
Chicago. III.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Cleket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and the depots. | Arrive | A

. B.. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of borel cars wast of Chicago.

—Depot corner of Well and Kinzle-sta.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta. CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... *10:00 a. m. * 4:00 n. m. St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex... * 9:00 p. m. 2 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO. ALTON & T. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANGAS OFFY & DANYER SHORT LINES. Prion Depot, West Side, near Madisor-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticke, Office, 122 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL BAILROAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL BAILEDAD.

epot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

Mail and Express. Ottaws and
Streator
Streator
Tiss a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-accord-stricket Office, et Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:00 a. m. † 7:00 p. m 5:15 p. m. | 6:30 a. m 9:10 p. m. | 8:00 a. m BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave. | Arrive.

Corner of Van Buren and Sherman see Ticks Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION. GOODBICE STEAMERS

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Ganal and Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 55
Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

PITIBBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. cepot. corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel

PIITISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carrollests., West Side Depart. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOA Omaha Leavenw'th & Atch Ex *10:15 a.m. * 4:00 p. m Peru Accommodation * 5:000 m. * 9:35 * m Night Express 210:00 p.m. * 6:30 / m

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as ingredients.

6 CO., Cinedinati Cali-

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

out sixty excursionists from along the line ne Chicago & Alton Railroad are stopping the Grand Pacific Hotel, The temperature vesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-UNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 73 deg.; 10 a. m., 80; 12 m., 83; 8 p. m., 85; 7 p. m., 82. Barome-

at 8 a. m., 29.80; 7 p. m., 29.78. Coroner Dietzsch vesterday held an inquest pon John W. Steigleman, 35 years of age, of arremantown, Pa. who committed suicide uesday night by taking an overdose of chlororm simply because he was tired of life.

peral of Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. e luneral of Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. am Turner, took place at St. John's Epis-Church, Ashiand avenue, yesterday after.
The Right Rev. Dr. McLaren, Bishop of its, officiated, assisted by several of the city. Among those present were the Rev. rs. Stout, Hopkins, Pardee, Street, Perry, nan, Kinney, Mansfield, and Locke.

snan, Kinner, Mansfield, and Locke.

John's Episcopal Church, on Ashland nue, was sold yesterday morning by H. W. op, the Master in Chancery in the United cs Court, under a decree of foreclosure in rof the Berkshire Life-Insurance Company. original incumbrance was about \$30,000. Company bought in the property yesterday 20,000, leaving a deficit, including interest, pour \$16,000.

There is a rumor that the stonecutters and aricklayers will strike Monday and demand an ancrease of 20 per cent in their wages. If this is not granted they propose to quit work and not allow others to take their places. It was stated to a Tribung reporter yesterday that, should a strike occur, the bosses are ready to ill the places of the strikers at once, and they propose to ask protection of the city and State o keep those who are willing at work.

to keep those who are willing at work.

Deputy Coroner Korn yesterday morning held an inquest upon Jeremiah R. Lawrence, a prominent citizen of Hyde Park, who died from an overdose of laudanum. Sunday last Mr. Lawrence ate plentifully of green fruit and then took a bath. This brought on violent pains in the stomach, to ailay which he took laudanum, and took it in doose large and powerful, not appearing to have any idea of its strength. The first dose was vomited, as was also several other doose, but Mr. Lawrence kept on taking it until it did stay down, and by this time had absorbed so much of it into the system that no medical skill could rescue him. Deceased was 34 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children at No. 24 Thirty-seventh street.

Considerable excitement arose on South

dren at No. 24 Thirty-seventh street.

Considerable excitement arose on South Water street, between Franklin street and Fifth avenue, last evening, over a small matter. A man was driving along in a wagon, and a box of apples fell off the vehicle into the roadway, and the fruit was scattered about. A boy came along and picked up an apple, when the man began kicking him severely. The boy got a stone and threw it at the man, and then ran up South Water street. A large crowd began to collect, and the patrolman on duty at the bridge ran after the flying boy, whose shoe came off and stopped his rapid locomotion. The officer caught the lad by the arm, and was the subject for abuse and cries of "Let him alone?" "Go" get the man!" etc. On leaving the scene of the hullabaloo the officer let the boy go, while in the meantime the man who did the kicking drove off.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. P. G. Nellis and daughter-have left the city for a few weeks.

James Hill, Secretary of State of Mississippi, registered at the Palmer House.

Prof. E. L. Hurd and Iamily, of Carlinville, re registered at the Tremont House. udge W. Q. Gresham, United States Circuit art, Indianapolis, Ind., is stopping at the and Pacific Hotel.

Giles F. Filley, President of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, is stopping at the Tremont House.

The Rt.-Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesots Diorese, Episcopal Church, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Hon. William G. Fargo, President Amer-can Express Company, and family, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The Hon. C. B. Wright, Philadelphia, Presi-lent Northern Pacific Indroad Company, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

W. P. Halliday, of Cairo, a prominent banker and business-man well known throughout Egypt, is stopping at the Tremont House. William Bond, New York, President of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Com-pany, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

B. P. Cheney and family, Boston, President of the Canada and United States Express Com-any, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hetel.

The Hon. John M. Hamilton, State Senator, f Bloomington, Ill., is in the city. The Hon. ohn Pollock, of Bloomington, is a guest at the

The Hon. A. N. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and is a guest at the Palmer House. Mr. Wyman is here to transfer the Sub-Treasury in this city from George S. Bangs to the new Assistant Treasurer, Frank Gilbert, which will be effected as soon as the money has been counted.

BUGS.

The United States Entomological Commission commenced its sittings yesterday in this city in one of the parlors of the Sherman House. The Commission consists of Prof C. V. Riley, Missouri, Chairman; Dr. A. D. Packard, Salem, Mass. Secretary; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Carbondale, Ill., Disbursing Agent.

The whole of yesterday was

souri, Chairman; Dr. A. D. Packard, Salem, Mass., Secretary; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Carbon-dale, Ill., Disbursing Agent.

The whole of yesterday was occupied in approving and straightening out accounts. They will sit again to-day and compare notes, and also draw up plans for the fall investigations, as when they separate they will probably not meet again together in three or four months.

Dr. Packard will travel over Wyoming, Montans, Oregon, the Northwestern Territories, and the Pacific Coast.

Prof. Riley will go over British America, including the Saskatchewan and Red River country. He expects to be gone about eight weeks.

Prof. Thomas has not yet laid out his field of labor, but he will probably go over East Wyoming, Dakota, and Minnesota.

LIEUT. VESEY.

The South-Branch lumbermen, fully appreciating the services of Lieut, Vesey in protecting their property and business during the late riots, united in the purchase of a testimonial to convey to the rectpient their thanks for his gallant conduct. The token is a heavy gold five-pointed star about three inches from point to point, and with a circular band suspended from the lower points. The inscription on the face is "Lieut. M. Vesey. Fidelity. July 24, 1877," and upon the band is beautifully graved in enamel "Chicago Police," in two lines. Upon the reverse is an inscription showing from whom the testimonial came. The value of the whole, including five small diamonds at the points of the star, is about \$250. Without disparaging any other of the efficient officers of the Chicago force, it may justify be said that Lieut. Vesey's conduct of his men during the recent troubles deserved the best recognition of the ctitzens in his district. The presentation was made yesterday by Mr. Derickson at the Hinman Street Station.

RIPLE SMOOTING.

son at the Hinman Street Station.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

There will be rifle shooting for prizes on the grounds of the Dearborn Rifle Club at South Chicago Saturday afternoon as follows: Two hundred yards off-nand, two sighting and seven scoring shots, any rifle excepting hair triggers; 300 yards off-hand, same as the above, open to members of any regular or State military organization, with military rifles; 500 yards any position, any rifle under the rules, two sighting and sevn scoring shots; 500 yards any position with military rifles. Train leaves Michigan Southern Depot on Van Buren street at 12 o'clock noon. Transportation free to regulars.

i free to regulars.

PRUIT AND BERRIES.

BE Farmer and Fruit-Grozer, a paper pubel at Anna, Union County, and edited by T. Souton. Esq., has the following sensible and ely editorial on the fruit question, which will toubtedly do much good in abating the evil, more so that the paper is widely known as exponent of the fruit-growers of the central to the State:

direct violation of the ordinance. Be-the shippers, as a general thing, are not lough to ship none but sound and ripe hen they ship wormy, green, or unsound y are liable to get their consignees into ad to also have their consignments selzed-ths, but the prices which are generally for such fruit scarcely pays for the pack-a, and freight. We understand that the shippers are making their boxes large

pany had their arms taken from them by orders of Gen. Torrence, who was acting under orders of Gen. Ducat. The men claimed last night that in being disarmed they had been snubbed. They had been enlisted as regular State guards, and as such were entitled to a show of confidence. Their speakers held that they were loyal to the State, and as much friends of law and order as any other nationality. They held that they should have been tested as to loyalty first, and, if found wanting, then disarmed. They claim that they were unfairly treated, and their nationality insulted by the authorities without sufficient cause. Just before they had been ordered disarmed they had arranged for and bought the cloth for uniforms, upon which they had expended some \$400, all of which is so much money lost. Since the State would not trust them, they still propose to keep up their organization, and purchase their own arms, for target practice, the society to be known as the Bohemian Sharpshooters' Association. At the meeting last night Frank Truka presided, and Joseph Diemt acted as Secretary, and Prokap Hudek was selected as temporary Captain and Drill-master. They propose soon to have an entertainment and excursion, by which they hope to raise money enough to buy sharp-shooting riffes.

CITIZEN TESSMAN.

HOW HE WAS KILLED AT THE HALSTED STREET VIADUCT RIOT. The inquest on the body of Charles Tessmann, concluded yesterday afternoon at the Harrison interest from the fact that the relatives and friends of the deceased had been very energetic in their attempts to convince the public that deceased was wrongfully killed by the police, with what seem to have been malicious iles about the cause of deceased's death. They began this course of procedure in the very funeral notins course of procedure in the very funeral no-tices, and have since done their best to stir up-public opinion by utterly lawless and unprinci-pled appeals to the Germans, based on their as-sertion that Tessman was murdered by the po-lice at Turner-Hall, instead of properly and justifiably killed while leading an assault on the profiles at Sivicenth, street window. lice at Turner-Hall, instead of property and justifiably kitled while leading an assault on the police at Sixteenth street viaduct. The fact that, after all the row, and fuss, and appeals, and hunt for witnesses, they could not produce even one man who saw witness at Turner-Hall that day is quite proof enough that the police are perfectly correct in their theory, and that the attempt to set the deceased Tessmann up as an innocent man is the wildest foolishness, if not worse. The attempt to prejudice public opinion in the German papers has been malicious and cowardly in the extreme.

Yesterday's inquest was held by Deputy-Coroner Korn, and a considerable number of people were present. The first witness was B. Tessman, brother of deceased, who knew nothing about the matter whatever; he had not seen his brother for about twelve hours before he was shot. At the conclusion of the testimony the Coroner stated that there were absolutely no other witnesses from the family or friends of deceased. Appeals had been made through the newspapers, but no witnesses had come forward.

Dr. Gustave Fisher, of No. 307 West Twelfth street, saw Tessmann brought to the station in a baker's wagon; the driver said he brought

Dr. Gustave Fisher, of No. 307 West Twelfth street, saw Tessmann brought to the station in a baker's wagon; the driver said he brought him from Sixteenth street viaduct on Halsted. A special policeman named Shauley was brought in at the same time; he was hurt with a chair in Turner-Hall. Shauley, being present, was identified by the witness.

Thomas Traynor, Police Officer No. 220, swore that about 10 o'clock on the morning of July 26 he found Tessmann badly wounded but alive on the north approach to the viaduct; he

alive on the north approach to the viaduct; he had a revolver, with two chambers unloaded, in his hand; a man in Capt. Fisher's cavalry comnis nand; a man in Capt. Fisure schartly com-pany had the pistol; saw Tessmann fall a few moments before he was picked up.

Officer John Butler, star No. 240, saw the body, and helped Traynor get a wagon and put the man in it; it was lying on the south side of the visiton.

the viaduct.

Officer James Boller, star 178, saw the deceased when he fell with the revolver in his hand; was about sixty feet off; deceased was coming along with his pistol leveled at the officers; he was a kind of leader of the mob which

silvers; he was a kind of leader of the mob which were charging on the police.

Officer Tim Ryan, star 24, testified as to the fuss at the West Twelfth street Turner-Hall. Nobody was killed there that he heard of.

Officer John G. Davis, star 179, was on the viaduct the morning of the 26th; saw Tessmann at the head of the mob; distinctly saw him fire two or three shots at the officers; then saw him stagger and fall; went to the station afterward and identified Tessmann as the man he saw level

stagger and fall; went to the station afterward and identified Tessmann as the man he saw level his pistol and fire at the officers.

Patrick Shanley, the special policeman who was wounded at Turner-Hall, thought that no one was killed or seriously injured there in the row of July 25.

The Morgue keeper swore to the receipt of Tessmann's body.

LIEUT. CALLAHAN

made a short statement to the effect that the mistake of Tessmann's friends as to where he was shot seemed to have grown out of the fact that Officer Shauley came from Turner-Hall about the same time that the body was brought from the viaduct, and that both were in the from the viaduct, and that both were in the in the following verdict:

In the following verdict:
This jury finds from the evidence that Charles Tessmann, deceased, came to his death from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by a person unknown to this jury, and that this occurred during the suppression of the riot by the police on or near the findsted street viaduct on the 26th day of July, 1877. It was the wish of a part of the jury that the

to was the wish of a part of the jury that the varidict should state that Tessmann was the leader of the rioters, but it was thought that the story about the Turner-tiall killing was sufficiently but down by clearly stating where and under what circumstances the killing should took place. where and under what cartains really took place.

The case of James Phillips, the young boy who was found dead on the vladuct with a pistol and ammunition on his person, was considered by the jury, and the same verdict rendered as in the case of Tessmann.

THE OFF-SHORE HOSPITAL. A PLAN FOR ENLARGING THE SCOPE OF THAT

Those of Chicago's generous people who have contributed to the support of the Floating Hos-pital should not discontinue their aid during the hot and trying month of August. This noble charitatic proof of Grad. charity is in need of funds to carry it through until September, and there ought not to be the slightest doubt that the money will be forthcoming. Let those who have given already give again, and those who have not yet helped the enterprise can do so now with as good advan-tage as at any time heretofore. Monday of this week saw the biggest crowd of sickly babies and worn and anxious mothers that the deck of the Floretta has contained this season,—in all 392,— and the capacity of the schooner was somewhat overstrained. What is needed is a more exte overstrained. What is needed is a more extensive plan of accommodations, so that there will be no crowding, and no poor woman, sick herself with watching over her sick baby, need stay away for fear there will be no room for her.

Mr. O. C. Gibbs, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the subject, has under consideration a plan which promises to indefi-Mr. O. C. Gibos, who has devoted much of his time and attention to the subject, has under consideration a plan which promises to indefinitely enlarge the scope and benefits of the offshore hospital without materially increasing the expenses. Under the present arrangement the managers pay \$30 per week for the schooner Floretta, the owners reserving the right to terminate the contract on a week's notice. They paid \$42 per week for the vessel used last year, and will have to pay that again, and very likely more, when lake freights become more active and grain-carrying more remunerative to vesselowners. To do away entirely with the expense of hiring a schooner, and at the same time secure more and better room, Mr. Gibbs proposes to obtain permission for the hot season of 1878 to occupy a portion of the Government pier or breakwater—say 600 feet or more of the south end, which can be fitted up at an expense not exceeding that of an anchored schooner such as is now used, while from six to ten times the room would be obtained, and thousands accommodated where hundreds are now. The pier is thirty feet in width, while the deck of the vessel now used is but twenty-four feet across, and the construction of a cheap wire fence on either side would be sufficient for the purposes of safety and superior to the bulwarks of a vessel as regards the circulation of air. Awnings for the whole or a portion of the surface occupied would furnish shade and protection against showers, and a fence at the northern extremity of the space to be used would shut out any intrusion or interference from the anglers who frequent the pier. The project seems perfectly feasible, and it is greatly to be hoped it may be realized. There should, however, be no delay in getting the necessary preliminaries under way. To obtain permission from the Treasury Department will involve not a little of red tape and time, and if Chicago is to have the finest off-shore hospital arrangement in the world the agitation of fresh, pere, cool air are of vital consequence

those previously acknowledged: H. C. Wilkin, \$2; employes in the Illinois Central Railroad offices, \$11; Mrs. J. V. LeMoync, \$1; patients on the Hospital boat, 75 cents; Bories, \$5: Miss Kate Jackson, \$5; T. D. Lowther, \$5: Tuthill King, \$7: A Friend, \$2; a little boy at Geneva Lake just recovered from sickness, \$25; employes in the City Treasurer's office, \$11. Some \$400 more, will enable the Society to continue its work during the present month, or during the heated term. The ettendance this week is large, reaching 392 Monday. Contributions may be sent the N. W. National Bank or to O. C. Gibbs, No. 130 Dearborn street.

THE TWO REGIMENTS. EACH WILL PADDLE ITS OWN CANOB.

Regiment held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Thursday evening, it was resolved to ask the First nent to unite with it in collecting money to more fully equip both regiments and raise them to a higher standard of efficiency. The conference was had yesterday, and resulted in a sort of an agreement to disagree, or, rather, an understanding that it was for the best interests of both organizations to proceed separately.

The Second was willing to pool, but the First The Second was willing to pool, but the First did not think it worth while. The reason which prompted the officers of the First to make this decision are understood to be that the First has already some money on hand and is out of debt, while the Second still owes some considerable amount. It did not seem to the First that it would be proper for them to join in collecting to pay off the Second's debt before a division of the results was made. It seems clear, also, that each regiment has sources of revenue, in the form of contributions, which the other could not reach; and it was best, for these and other reasons, that each organization should go on by itself in the mode of raising money. The Second has already appointed collecting committees, and the securing of subscriptions will be vigorously gone on with.

The First Regiment entered upon the work of raising \$40,000 some time ago, and secured as Board of Trustees to receive and handle contributions Franklin MacVeagh, S. H. McCrea, Charles P. Kellogg, F. M. Blair, and L. J. Gage, the latter to act as Treasurer. The wants of the regiment in the way of uniforms and equipment seem to call for the above-named sum of \$40,000, and it is to be hoped that the advantages of having a first-class regiment in this city will so strongly represent themselves to the business men that they will promptly disburse, on the following plan adopted by the Board of Officers just after the Militia law went into force:

Officers just after the shints law went into force:

There are in the City of Chicago, as is shown by the mercantile agencies, 400 basiness establishments, the smallest of whose capital is from \$40,000 to \$75,000, and the largest of whose capital is \$1,000,000 and upwards. This does not include many weaithy and public-spirited individuals and establishments, whose names we will obtain, and whom we will include in this appeal for money. We will arrange the entire number into classes according to their amount of capital, and ssk of each their pro rata.

We believe that very many of those of whom we will ask money will promptly send it to the Board of Trustees, upon the receipt of their written request, stating the amount wanted and accompanied by a copy of this appeal. Those who do not respond by sending the money we will have to see personally, and shall ask our Trustees to assist us in procuring their donations or refusals.

THE CITY-HALL.

Building-Superintendent Cleaveland is daily xpected home.

The Judiciary Committee is called to meet in the City Clerk's office to-day at 2 o'clock p. m. The license receipts were \$1,800 yesterday. The number of licensed saloons is slowly approaching appropriate dimensions. The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,972

rom the City Collector, \$2,509 from the Water Department, and \$5,110 from the Comptroller. The Comptroller yesterday issued revenue warrants amounting to \$1,500, and redeemed popular loan certificates to the extent of \$1,500 Ten deaths from scarlet fever have been re-orded at the Health Office this week. Four-new cases of the disease were reported yester-The work of covering the crib with iron plates

has not yet been commenced, though it soon will be. The plates for the purpose have just arrived, having been detained about ten days in their transit from the East. Some of the Aldermen are opposed to the

Some of the Alderman are opposed to the Council's taking a vacation "till the gas question is settled." It appears cruel to take away the business of a man, and the Aldermanship is the only invisible means of support which some of the members of the Council possess.

Ald. Lawler appeared in a new role yesterday that of Justice-Court advocate of some of the en guilty of riot in the never-to-be-forgotten reck. Frank pleaded earnestly and ungrammatreally for his constituents, and they were fined. The Alderman's zeal for the temporary interests of his voters has led him, it is said, to make unwarranted remarks. At least one of the three Police Justices says that Lawler had no business to assure one of the rioters that no counsel was necessary because he (Lawler) and the Police Justice aforesaid could help h through his trial better than all the lawyers town could do.

town could do.

Two weeks ago last Monday the Council passed a resolution allowing \$1.80 per 1.000 cubic fect for gas furnished by the West Side Gas Company, and \$1.50 per 1.000 to the South Side Gas Company. The Comptroller was directed to notify the aforesaid gas companies of the resolve, and two weeks were allowed for replies from Messrs. Billings and Watkins. The two weeks have passed away and no replies have been received to the Comptroller's notification. Therefore, the exact position of the gas question is not now well understood by some of the city officials. They are in doubt as to whether the old contract price is in vogue or whether the price is to be fixed by the Court upon testimony as to the cost of production.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

In the County Court yesterday an appeal in certain tax cases was denied James Stinson and others because they refused to make the deposit required in such cases. Sheriff Kern goes to Joliet this morning with

fourteen prisoners for the Penitentiary, and a deputy will accompany him in charge of two urchins bound for the Reform School. The county is to be taxed to-day to convey

the Commissions to the Insane Asylum, and to furnish them a dinner, etc., while there. The visit is to consider whether it would be best to dig the artesian well deeper or not. Work on it was ordered stopped a week ago, the flow of water being ample to supply two such institutions. In the Criminal Court yesterday the following sentences were passed: James Smith, larceny, three years Penitentiary; Edward Cummings, Peter Ross, and John Thies, larceny, ten days each County Jail; George Kelly, burglary, one year Penitentiary; and James Dver and William Henderson, burglary, one year each Penitentiary. They were all sentenced on pleas.

A few days ago the Board voted Walker \$15,300 on the Court-House work, and yesterday the money was drawn from the Treasury, but not by Walker. He got no part of it, neither did his unpaid workmen, neither did poor McNeil, and neither did the Commissioners so far as is known. His old-time creditors drew it, and, it is reasonable to suppose, put it where it would do the most good.

put it where it would do the most good.

Commissioner Ayars is the only one who persistantly voted against allowing Walker any extras. His vote, when the matter was passed on Monday, was with the "Ring," but he voted as he did, not because he was in favor of giving Walker a larger amount than the architect had allowed him, but because he was opposed to allowed him, but because he was consistent, though this time it put him in bad company. though this time it put him in bad company.

The city yesterday sent over to the county its bill for dieting prisoners at the Bridewell for the last quarter. It is for \$4,534.45. which is a considerable decrease from the previous quarter. The county is very largely indebted to the city on this account, and the city is in debt to the county for piling the foundation of its haif of the dome for the Court-House. The Committee on City Relations is to meet the city authorities in a few days and see if accounts cannot be traded in some way.

The Committee on Equalization met yester-

mate "extras," while the residue, \$9,880, was suggested as an equitable allowance for the use of thick stone, inasmuch as by the use of this stone the appearance of the building had been enhanced. Egan did not say in the communication acted on that Walker was actually entitled, under his contract, to the item of \$9,880, and it is very doubtful whether he would under any circumstances, and until he does, and gives Walker a certificate, the Board cannot pay him this or any other sum. The "Ring" know this full well, hence they were yesterday chuckling in great glee, and poking all manner of fun at the anti-Ringsters, who were rejoicing over their supposed victory. So, were rejoicing over their supposed victory. So, after all, the proposition to vote Waiker \$02,000 as "extras" has not been defeated yet, and cannot be if there is any wavering on the part of those who have turned their back on the "Ring."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Employers can get all classes of help from the Free Bureau, 145 Fifth avenue. D. W. Whittle, the Evangelist, will speak in

Mr. Moody's pulpit Sunday morning. All members of Col. Agramante's Cavalry Company are requested to meet at the Grand Pacific this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Botanical Section of the State Microscopical Society of Illinois will meet this evening in the parlor of the University of Chicago.

A meeting of the Republican Club of the Seventh Ward will be held at 129 Brown street, corner of Maxwell, this evening at 8 o'clock. There will be a meeting of Company G, Second Regiment, at their hall this evening at Sociock sharp. All members are requested to

The First Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school have a picnic at South Park picnic grounds, No. 1, Friday, 15th. Illinois Central trains leave Twenty-second street station at 9:20 a. m.

CRIMINAL.

John Hannallev and John Seymour were each nned \$20 and costs vesterday by Justice Foote for being associated with the riotous proceedngs which occurred in Bridgeport one week ago last Thursday.

The building No. 71 Monroe street was chlooformed and robbed Tuesday night. Dennis Murphy, head-waiter at the Tivoli, and F. C. Mercer, bookkeeper at the Great Western Type Foundry, lost clothing and jewelry.

The police yesterday picked up a man on the corner of Morgan street and Chicago avenue who was quite low from general debiity caused by lack of proper nourishment. He gave the name of Otto Von Banim, and was sent to the County Hospital for treatment.

The case of F. E. Hinckley and others, charged with defrauding English capitalists in the matter of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad bonds, was to have been heard before Justice D'Woif yesterday morning. It was, however, again continued, by consent of all parties, until Sept.

Martin Blake, Bernard McNeill, Michael Murphy, Patrick Costello, Charles Hector, John Linquest, and John Woods were before Justice Foote yesterday on a change of venue from Justice Summerfield for participation in the late riot, and gave bonds in the sam of \$300 each for trial Aug. 10. Miner arrests: Witliam Johnson, larceny of

Minor arrests: William Johnson, larceny of a revolver from No. 94 Halsted street, upon com-plaint of Charles Roos, of No. 193 Halsted street, who witnessed the theft; C. L. Hindle, obtaining money upon false pretenses from J. D. Fanning, of No. 218 State street; James Bradley, larceny of a number of articles from the Sands House. Brick & Jansen, two wholesale dealers at No

Brick & Jansen, two wholesale dealers at No. 308 Division street, were suspected of purchasing and disposing of spirits without making proper entries in the Government books, and also with having in their possession empty barrels without erasing the stamps. They were permitted to get two friends who would wager \$500 on each of them that they would be on hand when the next Grand Jury meets.

Justice Summerfield yesterday dosed a half-dozen vagrants \$25 each and thirty days in the House of Correction; George Curtis, assaulting A. Lewis, of No. 383 Archer avenue, and firing three shots at him, \$300 to the Criminal Court three shots at him, \$300 to the Criminal Court; George Bong, burglary of E. Bace's salcon, no prosecution, \$5 fine. Justice Morrison held T. J. Hart, larceny, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Henry Jordan, John Hankins, Patrick, six months each in the House of Correction; Rhody Williams, abortion, continued to the 9th; P. P. Burk, Patrick Leary, Yance Olson, \$300 to the Criminal Court.

Ellen Costello was before Justice D' Wolf yesterday for riot, and was held to the Criminal yesterday for riof, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$500. The sentence caused Ellen to go into what appeared to be spasms. The unitation was good, and the men about the court enjoyed it. Abundant testimony was introduced to show that the woman led the mob in the vicinity of the corner of Ashland avenue and Thirty-second street, and also that she urged the bayoneting and killing of Mr. White, the Superintendent of the Rolling-Mills, when the crowd called at his house.

Mished Colling was brought up before Howe.

Michael Collins was brought up before Hoyne vesterday, charged with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. It seems that the schooner Mora had been seized by the Marshal in the river and a custodian put on board. Cullins was her captain, and he conceived the brilliant idea of running her down to an elevator, leading her with grain, and then clearing out. lant idea of running her down to an elevator, loading her with grain, and then cicaring out, whether Barkis, in the shape of the custodian, was willing or not. This he proceeded to do, but the vessel was recaptured before she could get a cargo on board, and Capt. Collins was requested to find some triend who had \$500 worth of confidence in him, or else go to jail until the next Grand Jury meets in the United States District Court.

SUBURBAN. EVANSTON.

The Evanston Village Trustees held their regular session Tuesday evening.

The petitions presented were one by St. Mark's Episcopal Church, requesting the Board to remit in its favor the penalties accrued by the sale of its property for taxes, and accept in their stead only ordinary rates of interest; and two by J. M. Lyons and T. D. Simons for re-lease from certain special taxes for sewer and water purposes. The three requests

lease from certain special taxes for sewer and water purposes. The three requests were granted.

W. P. Jones petitioned for the division, for purposes of assessment by the village authorities, of the block bounded by Chicago and Sherman avenues and Lake and Greenwood streets, and formerly all owned by him, in order that the present owner of the west half might have a chance to pay some taxes as well as Jones. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and Village Attorney Ide.

That long-pending question of settlement for the insertion of the lake inlet pipe to the Water-Works came up again. The Water-Works Committee reported that letters had been written to J. W. Jones & Co., the contractors, and the reply received that the concern was in the hands of the Bankruptcy Court of Miwaukee, and that all adjustment of balances and rebates for defective work would have to be through their Assignee. The report was accepted, and the Committee directed to have the defect in the pipe and its laying mended at once. This is the \$10,000 job of last winter which of fate has occupied so much and bitter wrangling in the Board. It is thought that enough of the contract price yet remains unpaid to make the village whose on cost of repairs.

The Committee on Sewerage reported favorpairs.
The Committee on Sewerage reported favor

The Committee on Sewerage reported favorably on the petition of Messrs. H. M. Kidder and others of the North Ward for a sewer along Centre avenue to the "big ditch," and the Board adopted the report.

President Huse, as Chairman of the special committee appointed two weeks before to wait upon Trustee Kedzie and solicit his withdrawal of his resignation tendered at that time, reported that the Committee had faithfully performed its task, but found Mr. K. incorrigible. Nevertheless, under an earnest desire to have the resigning member return to good society, the report was tabled for two weeks.

After auditing bills and salaries amounting to about \$2,000 for July, the Board adjourned for two weeks.

After auditing bills and salaries amounting to city on this account, and the city is in debt to the county for piling the foundation of its haif of the dome for the Court-House. The Committee on City Relations is to meet the city authorities in a few days and see if accounts cannot be traded in some way.

The Committee on Equalization met yesterday and considered the matter of bank taxation. The opinion was in favor of basing the assessment on the actual valuation of the shares of the several banks, and taxing the same as other property is taxed. No action was taken, however, beyond inviting a conference with the bankers, which is to be held Tuesday, to which date the Committee adjourned. The hearing of complaints is practically at an end, and as soon as the banks are disposed of the Committee will begin to prepare its report.

THE "RING" AGAIN JEBILANT.

It seemed strange at the time that Walker's claim for "extras" should have been disposed of as it was. It now transpires that, as a matter of fact, it has not been disposed of as the was. It now transpires that, as a matter of fact, it has not been disposed of the strength of a communication from Architect Egan on the thick and thin stone question. In the communication \$11,415 was named as legit-

scholarship.

The funeral of Mrs. Etiza Mann, aged 79, mother of Dr. O. H. Mann, was conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Wentworthfrom the residence of Dr. Mann, and by carriage to Rofchill, with a good attendance.

The Methodist Church received fourteen converts into full membership on Sunday evening last.

Saturday afternoon it was expected that the Rev. Mr. Aner would preach in the Methodist Church in Flood's Block the next day, but Mr. Aner, for some cause which none of the members know or can think of, tendered his resignation to one of the Committee and resigned in the exening, leaving the church without a minister. About fourteen were to have joined in two Sundays, and prospects looked bright for a good active minister. Mr. Aker has gone to Evanston, where he is pursuing his studies, and where his family live. Some slight trouble about the hall lease, which was fixed satisfactorily, had perhaps something to do with the resignation. **

Uncle Sam gave to the Oakland cavalry company arms during the strike. These arms were returned after the strike to the company HYDE PARK.

Uncle Sam gave to the Oakland cavalry company arms during the strike. These arms were returned after the strike to the company's headquarters, where they were counted and found to be all right. After the count, however, two revolvers were taken, and a difigent scarch was made for the same by the police, which resulted in the finding of one of the revolvers in a store on Harrison street, where it had been placed by a man who hoped to realize some money on it. That man the police say was Boston Creighton, brother of Charlie, a prominent contractor who was shot last summer by Abe Kleinman. The case will come to its trial to-night before Justice Ford, at Oakland.

to its trial to-night before Justice Ford, at Oakland.

A meeting of the members who signed the roll to form a hose company in District No. 3 was held last evening at the hall corner of State and Fitteth streets. The Committee who were appointed to present the petition for a hose-cart and apparatus to the Board of Trustices, reported that the petition had been duly presented, and the Board had referred the matter to the proper Committee. On motion, the Chair was ordered to appoint a committee of three to confer with Messrs. Farrell and Wheeler, the Committee appointed by the Board to secure all the needed appurtenances which the other organized companies had. Messrs. Wright, Kelley, and Flavin were appointed such-committee. On motion, it was resolved that the enrolled members take possession of the old hose-cart and appurtenances, to be used in case of necessity until the new cart was furnished. There is a large amount of property to be protected by this company, and a first-class apparatus is needed.

There is only one other hose-commany in the There is only one other hose-company in the vicinity of the cer-shops, and that is in the Town of Lake, on the west side of the shops.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

A special meeting of the Board of Education
of District No. 2 of Hyde Park and Lake was held yesterday afternoon at the Springer School. There were present Messrs. Brownell, Cov, Kimmey, Alloway, Puliman, and Graham. On motion of Mr. Puliman, the reading of the minmotion of Mr. Pullman, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.
On motion of Mr. Pullman, Fred L. Kimmey was appointed Secretary of the Board.

A position was read by the Secretary from parents of pupils in the district for the retention of Mr. Surbridge and the study of German in the schools of Englewood. The petition was signed by 132 names. Placed on file.

Prof. Surbridge was elected to give instruction in German, at a salary of \$60 per month.
Miss Bliss was transferred from the Centennial to the Springer School, and Miss May Springer was elected as teacher at the latter school at a salary of \$40 per month.

The Secretary was ordered to give Mrs. Valentine thirty days' notice that her services would not be required.

not be required.

The following teachers were elected to the Rock Island shops district, at a salary of \$40 per month: Misses O'Brien, Conley, and Broadbent; Miss Christine Nichols was elected as teacher of the preparators described to the concentration of the preparators of the bent; Miss Christine Nichols was elected as teacher of the preparatory department of the Englewood School at a salary of \$40 per month; Miss Hunter was elected to her former position at a salary of \$50 per month; Miss Chittick was elected to the Stock-Yards district at a salary of \$40 per month, and Miss McDonald, to the same district, at a salary of \$45 per month.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the issuing of \$50,000 worth of bonds bearing 7 per cent interest payable in twenty years, interest payable semi-annually, to meet indebtedness coming due.

coming due.
On motion of Mr. Kimmey, it was resolved that the sum of \$75,000 be levied as a special tax for school purposes on the taxable property of the district lying in Cook County for the

of the district lying in Cook County for the year 1877, and the said sum or amount be duly certified and returned to the Township Treasurer as required by law.

A vote of thanks was extended to Prof. Wilkie for the courteous manner in which he had filled the position of Secretary of the Board. Bills to the amount of \$449.17 were audited and ordered peid, after which the Board adjourned to meet at the brick school-house in Englewood on the first Saturday in September.

American Goods in England-A Sharp Rap Over the Knuckles for the London Times. One day last week a correspondent of the Times brought a great discovery to the notice of that journal in the following letter: "I chanced lately to go into a village shop where cotton goods are sold. On the counter lay a large piece of cotton cloth or calleo on which was stamped an eagle on a rock, occupying ten inches, with the words, 'This cloth was made in America;' and a second piece, also 'American, with the name of an English firm as agent, both a penny a yard cheaper than the English of the same, or rather inferior, quality." We must say that it takes our "enterprising" daily contemporaries a long time to find out what is going on in our own country. Their foreign correspond-One day last week a correspon our own country. Their foreign correspond-ence, as a rule, is excellent; if a Hindoo does ence, as a rule, is excellent; if a Hindoo does not get enough to eat whole columns are sent about the awful incident from Calcutta; but to events which are happening at our own doors they seem to pay no attention whatever. A fire, in which four creatures are burnt alive in London, is dismaissed in three lines at the bot-tom of a column, while the submarine telegraph and a force of special correspondents are called in to report that a "drunken Cossack has killed a Roumanian persant at Parapan." There are a Roumanian peasant at Parapan." There appears to us to be great room for a paper which would condescend to give a little English news now and then. Nothinttle English news now and then. Nothing more important has ever happened in the history of English trade than the threatened displacement of our cotton manufactures by those of America. Yet we have for months looked in valu for a word in the leading journals on the subject. Piece-goods from the Lonsdale Mills, of New York State, are now sold in every town in England at a lower price and of better qualisubject. Piece-goods from the Lonsdale Mills, of New York State, are now sold in every town in England at a lower price and of better quality than English goods of a nominally corresponding grade. Is not the falling off of our Lancashire trade very mysterious? People who go about the world with their eyes shut think that it is. The fact is that the Americans are beating us in our own field—a fact which it may take the political economists and city editors a long time to digest, but which, unfortunately, will soon be brought home to us all by the spectacle of thousands of workingmen thrown permanently out of employment, and the hopeless paralysis of a chief source of our commercial prosperity. The disaster might still be warded off if our manufacturers would only bestir themselves to meet and dislodge their rivals: but they are told by the city editor of the Times and other authorities that it "is only a passing cloud"; and, although they have been told the same thing for three or four years, and the cloud has not passed, yet they go on believing it, and presently will be rudely shaken out of the fool's paradise in which they have been slumbering. We repeatedly told the public last year in these columns that American manufactured cotton could be bought better and cheaper in London than the products of the Lancashire mills. It has taken the Times till Juiy, 1877, to find out the same piece of news. How long will it take our contemporary to apprehend its full meaning and significance?

its full meaning and significance?

South Carolina on the Back Track.

The promises of Gov. Wade Hampton in regard to the good management of South Carolina under Democratic rule are not infilled. The Republican Legislatures, with all their faults, were faithful to the interests of education. The first step of the Democratic Legislature has been in the direction of barbarism. A correspondent of the New York Nation gives the following from a long resident of South Carolina, who is not a politician:

"There has been only one short session of the new Democratic Legislature, but they made haste to work against the schools. They abolished special taxes. That puts the school tax, which formerly could be used for nothing else, into the general public treasury, to be appropriated as the dominant party pleases. They forbade any local school tax; the right of each school district to tax itself is now taken away. This was done because the white people would not send their children to the public schools, and will not be taxed for colored schools or general education. They provided no money for enumerating the school children. This prevents adequate State appropriations, as that is or is supposed to be founded upon the number of children requiring schooling. They called no meeting of the Board of Education. This gave the Democratic School Commissioner opportunity to act as he pleases, unchecked by his Republican associates. They forbade partisan teaching. This is to give legal cause for ejecting Northern teachers. Who will object in South Carolina to

Southern politics being taught and Southern views presented? They prohibited any public schools accher being Trustee of schools. As the Trustees receive no remuneration whatever, except exemption from the politax, and have to give much time and care, besides being at some pecuniary expense, it is a position by no means sought after, and no teacher would be likely to accept it unless under a sense of duty. They broke up the University, and refused to pay the just claims of the teachers or Professors. They broke up, also, the Normal School, and so prevent the education of colored teachers and injure the State by sending out of it the only able and competent teachers of normal schools, for the Southerners know nothing about modern methods. They cut down the salaries of the County School Commissioners to \$300-a year, which would pay no good business man for the trouble of the place. And, in addition to all these, the movement has begun to repudiate all teachers' claims for past services unpaid. That was active and effective work for one short session, and from these blows South Carolina education cannot recover for years."

A NEW MINERAL WATER.

Mineral water is firmly established as an indispensable summer drink. The average man, who formerly tried in vain to quench his thirst with soda-water, or some one of the many diabolical compounds labeled "small beer," and had a head-nobe and an uneasy stomach afterwards, now calls for some kind of mineral water, and stops his thirst and sids his direction at the same time. Or every and aids his digestion at the same time. On every dining-table and at every bar the mineral water is a necessity. It gives life to the claret glass, an freshens up the sherry and champagne. The HonBardwell Slote's order for g. and s.—gin and
seltzer—is the battle-cry of the world to-day. But
it is most important to remember that
even in mineral waters there is a preference to be had. If none of them are
absolutely injurious, some of the health-giving properties,
with no impurities whatever, and, what is almost of equal importance, has
a pleasant flavor also. It is called the apolituralspring near Neuenahr, in Rhemian Prussia. The
yield of this spring is something enormous, being
estimated at 400 quarts every four minutes, and at
40,000,000 quarts a year. It is said by such experts as Prof. Bischof of Bonn, Prof. Wanklyn,
the famous water analyst of England, Prof. Ogden
Dorems of this city, and others equally well
known to contain all oit the most desirable qualities to be found in the other natural and artificial mineral waters combined. Prof. Wanklyn,
who visited the spring in August last year, says
he had repeatedly examined the quality
of the water, and found its organic purity of the
highest order. The samples he drew from the
spring, confirmed his previous examinations, so
that he certifies from personal observation "that
this water is wholly impregnated with its own nattural gas, and not with manufactured earbonic acid
gas, such as is used for the aerated waters of commerce. The supply of natural gas at the source is
enormous; not only does it richly permeate the
spring, but it issues m quantities from the fissues
in the soil around. Desce reshens up the sherry and champagne. The Hon. Bardwell Slote's order for g. and s.—gin and seltzer—is the battle-cry of the world to-day. But

erage."
While the Apollinaris Water is thus heartily commended as a pleasant and refreshing beverage, em

mended as a pleasant and refreshing beverage, eminent medical authorities unite in recommending it as most effective for dyspepsia and indigestion. Dr. Wilkiam A. Hammond, of this city, the distinguished autaority on nervous diseases, says: "For several months past I have made extensive use of the Apollinaris Water in cases of nervous irritability attended with dyspepsia and lithic acid or oxalic acid diarhesis, and always with good effect. It appears to me to be indicated in all cases in which the Vichy waters have been heretofore prescribed. As a daily beverage, alone or with wine, it is, in my opinion, far superior to Vichy, Seltzer, or any other mineral water." Dr. Fordyce Baker is scarcely less emphatic, saying: "I have made use of the Apollinaris water for six or eight years past, and regard it as by far the most agreeable of all the mineral waters as a beverage for the table, whether drank alone or mixed with for the table, whether drank alone or mixed with claret, sherry, or champagne. It is light, spark-ling, and easy of digestion, and I am convinced of its utility in certain catarrhal conditions of the its utility in certain catarrhal conditions of the macons membranes, especially of the stomach and bladder, and in those perons predisposed to gont in

Tragedy on the Rail.

Tragedy on the Rall.

London Standard, July 24.

On the arrival of the Scotch mail at Bedford yesterday morning, the attention of some of the persons on the platform, as the train was drawing up, was attracted by the appearance of a third-class carriage. Upon a close examination being made a very shocking spectacle presented itself. On opening the door of the compartment two men were discovered covered with blood, the features of one being perfectly unrecognable. The floor and seats of the carriage had the look of a slaughter-house. The two men, when the train stopped, were found in a standing position, tightly grasping one another, one appearing to be a gentleman in a good position of life, being well dressed and wearing a considerable quantity of jewelry; the other person was so covered with blood that his features could not be distinguished, but seemed by his clothing to belong to the artisan class. The latter was found, upon the arrival of the doctor, to be dead. It appears that the deceased man, who was being conveyed to London by aSheriff's officer, under a warrant fryin the Lord Provost of Glasgow, took out a razor from his pocket and attempted to murder the officer by aiming a blow at his throat. The officer avoided the blow, but received a small cut on his car and left hand, and tried to take the razor from his antagonist, who, finding his efforts foiled, drew the razor across his own throat, inflicting a tremendous gash and nearly severing the head from the body.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased in the afternoon. The statement of the other passenger, Charles Warrington Laing, master of the Glasgow City Parish Poor-House, is that he was conveying the deceased, Thomas Donolly, azed 49, a baker by trade, to the St. Luke's Workhouse, in London, where his settlement was. They entered the train at 9:15 on Sunday night, and deceased had his supper and smoked and behaved rationally until the train began to stop before reaching Bedford. Here deceased was seen to take something from his pocket,

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

FAIRBAIRN—At 477 Hubbard street, yesterday, Mrs. Ann Jane Fairoairn, of a daughter. 22 New York, Brooklyn, and Edinburg (Scot-and) papers please copy. DEATHS

SHEPARD—At Libertyville, Ill., Aug. 8, Oreston Shepard, aged 65 years. Mr. Shepard was an old resident of Chicago, came here in 18.4, and resided in this county ever since. His late residence was 166 West Jackson-st.

Funeral from Libertyville to Northfield on Friday. Aug. 10, at 11 o'clock.

THOMB—Aug. 7, John H. Thomb, of consumption.

Funeral at 3 o'clock to Graceland from his late residence, 359 Huribut-st. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DODD—Sunddenly, Aug. 8, at 286 Michigan-av., Mary Helen, only daughter of C. B. and Jennie L. Dood, and grand-daughter of John L. Hanchette. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIFFORD—By accident, at Melrose, N. Y., Waite L. Gifford, aged 13 years, second son of Ira M. Gifford, Davenport, Ia., formerly of this city.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal. B.T.BABBITT, New York City. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

B. T. BABBITT. New York City. AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

A. LIPMAN UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT OUR STORES, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

This (Thursday) Morning, at 10 o clock.

Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Fine
Jewelry, &c., &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Our Regular Friday's Sale

NEW PARLOR SUITS. NEW CHAMBER SETS. A full line Carpets, General Household Good General Merchandise, etc., etc., lee Boxes, E. frigerators, etc. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE AT AUCTION. FURNITURE AND OUTFIT ROCK ISLAND HOUSE

50 SHERMAN-ST. SATURDAY MORNING, Aug. 11, nt 10 o'clock.

Bedsteada, Badding, Carpers, Takke Liber,
Crockery Ware, Ranges, Stoves, Cables, Chairs,
Gas Fixtures, Iron Safe, Bar and Bar fixtures,
Also stock Wines, Luquers, and Chars, &c., &c.,
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING,

AUCTION TO-DAY. Red and Yellow Twilled, Gray, Black and White Check, and Bookfold FLANNELS,

FULL LINEN CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, SELICIAS, VELVETINE, &c.
FINE STOCK MEN'S AND BOYS CLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
At our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Walash-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionects. BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE FURNITURE,

And Other Merchandise, SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 9:30 o'clock; a. m., at 119 & 120 Wabash av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. Five Brick Dwellings, with Lots, AT AUCTION.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 18, at 2 o'clock. Sals on the premises.

5 Elegant Octagon-front Brick Houses, south front, on West Jackson-st., corner and west of Hamilton-st. These houses are new and have all the modern improvements. TEIGMS CASH.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

CATALOGUE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, This (Thursday) Morning. Aug. 9, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT No. 252 EAST INDIANA-ST.,

Between Dearborn and State, North Side. Sale rain, hall or shine. Look out for bargains. WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, GSE West Lake-st. BANKRUPT SALE.

An Excellent Opportunity to Purchase & Large and Complete Stock of Greceries, Provisions, Queensware, Glassware, Family Supplies, &c., at Auction.

eligibly studied Brick Sure Licon on the 1900, cash; all is now studied.

TKRMS OF SALK.—All sums unfer \$100, cash; all sums over \$100, a credit of 2, 4, 6, and 8 mostics with interest at 7 oer cost per abusin and appears a security. Any inquiries concerning the above processy will be answered by either K. BAKES SAM.

Assignee of Baell and Kelsey, Jones Ede., Sidb., Or LEE, BROWN & HUESTON, Attoracys, 5 flat Block, Toledo, O.

Your Old Can be beautifuler DYED by CLEANSH and INVADE
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CANDY CRLEBRATED through the Union—expressed parts. 1 th and upwar 25, 40, 60c per th. Adorders GUNTHER, Cuttage. Chicago.

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OF I By virtue of an order tounty, III. the under public Life Insurance for sale and hereby for the purchase in loss of the capital stock Company of U. S. of A. the whole capital stock company years in anoce principal assects of the property of the capital section of the capital section of the property of the capital section of the property of the capital section of the property of the capital section of the capita

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HAZRAV Will be or BRETHR' We take pleasure section from the received from the \$2,000.48 as a benefit Christoph Stere, whirstance of his dear clety to all membe 1 Lodge (Scal.) Of Garden

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